

New Taiwan President Reaffirms Vow to Move To More Democracy

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

TAIPEI — President Lee Teng-hui of Taiwan reaffirmed on Monday the commitment of his late predecessor, Chiang Ching-kuo, to move Taiwan away from an authoritarian regime toward more democratic politics.

He said that the Taiwan government would study the possibility of sports and cultural exchanges with China in the course of a review several months from now.

But he emphasized that contact with the mainland would have to be on a private basis, with no change in Taiwan's policy of no official contact, negotiation or compromise with the Communist government in Beijing.

Throughout a press conference that lasted nearly two hours, Mr. Lee fielded questions with calm self-assurance and occasional touches of humor.

He even offered to make reports on his medical check-ups public.

Mr. Chiang met on occasion with small groups of foreign reporters or editors but never held a press conference like Mr. Lee's.

By meeting with such a large group of reporters, Mr. Lee seemed to show that he wants to introduce a more open style of communications with the public than that of his more aloof predecessor.

The news conference was attended by 126 reporters and cameramen, including 57 representatives of foreign news organizations.

Mr. Lee was sworn in as president only six weeks ago, following the death of Mr. Chiang on Jan. 13. He was then appointed, much to the surprise of some observers, as acting chairman of the Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party, making him the first representative of the native-born Taiwanese majority to rule the island in 39 years.

The party has been dominated by a minority of mainland-born Chinese who fled to Taiwan when the Communist forces took power in 1949.

Until recently, it was widely assumed that Mr. Lee was a compromise candidate who would serve as a figurehead until a leader emerged from among the mainlanders.

But in the short time he has been in office, Mr. Lee has moved quickly to consolidate his power and has acted with great self-confidence.

The display of self-confidence by Mr. Lee should be reassuring to the United States, which not only has strong trade ties with Taiwan but

also looks to the island as a center of stability to a strategic part of the world. Taiwan is the fifth-largest U.S. trading partner.

China has proposed reunification with Taiwan that would allow the island to retain its capitalist system. But China also has reserved the right to intervene with force on Taiwan if the island government shows signs of instability.

Chinese officials are thought to be uneasy about Mr. Lee's assumption of power because, unlike his predecessor, he has no close ties with the mainland.

Mr. Lee said, however, that it was a mistake to conclude that he does not understand the mainland, for which he said he has a deep concern. But the president said Taiwan would continue to reject reunification so long as the mainland insisted on principles that stress Marxism and the leadership of the Communist Party.

He did not completely rule out reunification, but he urged the Communists first to renounce the possibility of using military force to reunite the Chinese on the two sides of the Taiwan Strait.

"I sincerely hope that the issue concerning relations between both sides of the straits can be handled by new concepts," said Mr. Lee, in a statement that came closer than most of his remarks to offering an olive branch to the Communists.



Israeli policemen checked identity cards of Arab youths on Monday in an Arab section of Jerusalem.

Israeli Aide Sets Limits On Soldiers' Use of Force

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Attorney General Yosef Harish, responding to widespread allegations of beatings of Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, has instructed Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin to issue strict written guidelines prohibiting soldiers from using physical force, except when dispersing riots or making arrests.

In a highly unusual letter dated Friday and released by his office on Monday, he told Mr. Rabin that he had received numerous complaints of cruel treatment to the inhabitants of the territories in recent weeks and said he feared the number of Rabin's assertion that such acts were irregular deeds no longer properly reflects reality.

Mr. Harish said army rules allow for the use of force to disperse protesters and to carry out the arrest of suspects who resist arrest. But the use of force must be within a reasonable measure to reach the aim for which it is used.

It ceases when the aim is reached — with the dispersal of the protest or the capture of the suspected protester.

The rule is that it is forbidden to use force as punishment, torture, humiliation or shame, Mr. Harish wrote. He added that any deviation is against the law, and permitting the use of force against those basic rules is clearly an illegal order. He said property damage by soldiers was also strictly forbidden.

Mr. Harish has kept a low profile and has generally supported government policies and decisions during his two years in office. His remarks reflect widespread unease within the Israeli legal establishment with the break-there-bones policy announced by Mr. Rabin last month to suppress the 10-week-old Palestinian uprising, in which 61 Arabs have been killed.

At that time, Mr. Rabin, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and senior military commanders said the policy was designed to reinstate fear of the army into a Palestinian population emboldened by weeks of civil unrest. Mr. Rabin later denied that he meant for soldiers to use beatings as a punitive measure against the local population.

But dozens of accounts by witnesses indicated that many soldiers had interpreted the policy as allowing the systematic beating of suspects and family members.

A team of American doctors who toured the occupied areas two weeks ago estimated that several thousand Palestinians had been beaten. They said that many of the injuries, especially midshaft hand and arm fractures, indicated that the victims had been struck in a premeditated fashion and not during a confrontation.

Mr. Rabin's office had no immediate comment on the Harish letter, but Israel radio reported that new instructions would be issued to soldiers within days clarifying orders on the use of physical force.

Survey of Israeli Soldiers
An army survey released Monday found that 70 percent of soldiers felt angry and frustrated by the uprising in the occupied territories. Reuters reported from Jerusalem.

The report said that 65 percent behaved "coarsely" toward residents in the territories but 70 percent believed they had acted fairly. The survey also found 92 percent fully supported the judgment of their commanders.

Meanwhile, the chief army psychologist, Colonel Shlomo Dover, told Israel radio that most soldiers still believed they should serve in the occupied territories despite the unrest. However, a sizable minority was less sure.

Mr. Dover said that soldiers had a problem knowing how much force to use to break up demonstrations, but he maintained that violent behavior for its own sake was the exception among troops rather than the rule.

U.S. Navy Secretary Resigns Over Fleet Strength

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Navy Secretary James H. Webb Jr. resigned Monday, saying he was "unable to support" a decision by Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci to abandon the goal of a 600-ship fleet and criticizing Mr. Carlucci's leadership in the Pentagon.

"This building needs to be led," Mr. Webb said at the Pentagon. "It needs leadership. It needs some vision. I'm saying that if I had a piece of advice to give to Secretary Carlucci, it would be to spend a lot more time with the top leaders in this building."

"He's been spending a lot of time with the State Department and a lot of time on the Hill," Mr. Webb said of Mr. Carlucci.

Mr. Carlucci said in a statement that he had learned "with regret" of Mr. Webb's decision. United Press International reported from Washington.

"He had earned our respect and gratitude," Mr. Carlucci said. "I wish him well in his future endeavors."

Mr. Carlucci said he had not asked Mr. Webb to resign, but said that since Mr. Webb found he was unable to defend the Pentagon budget before Congress, "He has done the honorable thing."

The chief White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said that Mr. Carlucci would be consulted on a replacement for Mr. Webb "as soon as possible."

Mr. Webb, 42, had held the job less than a year. A decorated veteran of combat in Vietnam, where he served in the Marine Corps, Mr. Webb was the author of "Fields of Fire," a best-selling novel about the war in Vietnam.

In his letter of resignation to President Ronald Reagan, Mr. Webb said he had decided to leave

because he could not support the Pentagon budget proposal for the fiscal year 1989.

"On three separate occasions," Mr. Webb wrote, "the uniformed and civilian leadership of the Navy Department provided the secretary of defense with proposed cuts totaling the amount required to meet the budget reduction, but which also would preserve the cherished goal of your administration to rebuild our navy to a minimum of 600 ships."

Because those recommendations "were rejected by your secretary of defense, I am unable to support him personally or to defend his amended budget during budget deliberations," he added. "Consequently, I find it necessary to resign from my position as secretary of the navy."

Mr. Webb, who became the navy's top civilian official on April

10, said that his primary concern was a decision by Mr. Carlucci to propose the early retirement and mothballing of 16 frigates.

The navy had to cut \$12 billion from its original budget plan, but still could have kept the frigates by assigning them to the Naval Reserve, Mr. Webb said.

Without them, he said, there would be no way the navy could have 600 ships in the fiscal year 1989, as originally planned. Despite optimistic predictions by other Pentagon officials, the decision means that the navy will never reach the 600-ship mark, he added.

The navy secretary said he had wrestled with his concerns for some time, and had decided on Sunday to resign.

He said he had spoken to Mr. Carlucci on Monday, but had sent him a copy of the letter to Mr. Reagan.

Meese Memo on Payments Released

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A memo to Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d released Monday said that a portfolio of \$65 million to \$70 million in annual payments to Israel were to go directly to the Israeli Labor Party in connection with an Iraqi pipeline project.

The Sept. 25, 1985, memo, the focal point of a criminal investigation of the attorney general, was written by E. Robert Wallach, a friend of Mr. Meese's. Mr. Meese has said that he does not recall reading the reference in the document to payments to the Israeli Labor Party, which is headed by Shimon Peres.

The fourth paragraph of the document said that a Swiss businessman, Bruce Rappaport, "confirmed the arrangement with Peres" that "Israel will receive somewhere between \$65-\$70 mil-

lion a year for 10 years out of the conclusion of the project."

"What was also indicated to me, and which would be denied everywhere, is that a portion of those funds will go directly to Labor," Mr. Wallach's memo said.

The memorandum was declassified by the office of the special prosecutor to the case, James C. McKay, and was released by Mr. Meese's attorneys some three weeks after its existence was disclosed by the Los Angeles Times.

In releasing the memo and several other documents, Mr. Meese's lawyers issued a statement saying that the 10 words "a portion of those funds will go directly to Labor" were "the basis for the incendiary allegations that have appeared in the press regarding the attorney general."

"Seeing them in context, no one can fairly infer that Mr. Meese or anyone else reading the document

should have understood that there was a 'bribe' or 'payoff' scheme to obtain the Israeli Labor Party's support for the pipeline project," Mr. Meese's lawyers said.

Mr. McKay is investigating whether Mr. Meese, who did not take any action after receiving the memo, may have violated the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which prohibits U.S. citizens from bribing foreign officials.

DUTCH: Jakarta Memories

(Continued from Page 1)

still be found. His restaurant has become a museum to the memory of colonial Jakarta, and Indonesian as well as Dutch customers are charmed.

Indonesian intellectuals find many explanations for this warm and easy relationship with the Netherlands. Indonesian scholars, they say, have to work in Dutch to pore through documents, monographs and law books of the past. Conversely, Dutch scholars — sometimes from former colonial families who have passed on their fascination for the country — come to Indonesia for research or development work.

Dutch organizations often aid private Indonesian groups operating on the fringes of government tolerance, or keep alive the causes of Indonesian minorities in territories such as Irian Jaya and East Timor.

"We still communicate with the Dutch, and they play a useful, long-term role in helping Indonesia," said Harry Tjan Silalahi, of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Jakarta, referring to the pivotal Dutch role in winning international aid.

He added that a lack of historical animosity toward the Netherlands may have a good deal to do with the fact that very few Dutch administrators ruled Indonesia — he estimates a peak of about 10,000 at any one time. More Indonesians thus would be indifferent, he said, rather than either pro- or anti-Dutch.

There is another aspect of Indonesia that always has set it apart from its neighbors, said Adi Sasono, an organizer of cooperatives for the poor, Indonesians, he said, know themselves and are proud of their history, cultures and institutions.

Artists and writers, who rarely choose to live abroad — despite the limited expression sometimes allowed in a society dominated by the military — say the Dutch period disrupted the traditional arts minimally, if at all. More often, Europeans took inspiration from the highly developed civilizations of Java, Bali and other islands.

SHULTZ IN MOSCOW

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SHULTZ: Progress on Arms Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

begin removing its SS-12 nuclear missiles based in East Germany and Czechoslovakia within the next week. Reuters reported from Moscow. That timetable is well ahead of schedule and before Senate ratification of a treaty that mandates their elimination.

General Yazov said the missiles would not be fully destroyed until the U.S. Senate ratified the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty, which was signed by Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev in Washington in December.

At a ceremony devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, General Yazov said Soviet forces would start removing SS-12 shorter-range missiles from Europe within the week.

Fifty-four SS-12s have been based in East Germany and 39 SS-12s in Czechoslovakia since late 1983, when the Warsaw Pact announced countermeasures to NATO's deployment of intermediate-range cruise, and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe.

When the INF Treaty eliminating medium and shorter-range nuclear missiles goes into effect, both sides will have 90 days to remove the missiles and 18 months to destroy them.

After his talks with Mr. Shultz, Mr. Shvachkin listed six areas where the positions of the two sides remained some distance apart on strategic arms. The six areas were: the future of the ABM Treaty, inspection issues, sea-based cruise missiles, air-based cruise missiles, mobile strategic arms and what weaponry would be left after a first strategic arms accord.

"But we came to the conclusion that no problems are insoluble despite the real difficulties ahead," he said.

In a report on Mr. Shultz's meeting with Mr. Gorbachev, Tass quoted Mr. Gorbachev as saying there was still time to prepare a strategic arms treaty.

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College in Paris Names President

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The American College in Paris has named Catherine W. Ingold, the provost of Gallaudet University in Washington, as president, the board of trustees said Monday.

Mrs. Ingold replaces Daniel J. Socolow, the president for the past five years. She will be the fourth president since the college was founded in 1962. Mrs. Ingold, 38, who has been on the staff of Gallaudet, a university for the deaf, since 1973, will take up her position in the summer, the American College said.

The American College in Paris is a fully accredited American college. It has about 1,000 students, half of whom are U.S. nationals.

West Germany Seizes 330 Pounds of Heroin

Reuters

MUNICH — West German customs officials said Monday that they had seized around 330 pounds (150 kilograms) of heroin with a street value of 130 million Deutsche marks (\$76.5 million) at a border post with Austria.

A statement said 14 cars had been used over a long period to ship quantities of the drug into West Germany from Austria. It did not say when or how the drug was seized.

WORLD BRIEFS

Pakistani Sees a Pullout 'Ultimatum'

ISLAMABAD (Reuters) — Mikhail S. Gorbachev's latest peace move toward Afghanistan contained nothing new, Zain Noorani, the Pakistan minister of state for foreign affairs, said Monday on his return from talks in Beijing. "This is not a sign of peaceful negotiations but an ultimatum," he said.

The statement was the strongest by a Pakistani official since the Soviet leader offered two weeks ago to withdraw troops from Afghanistan by March 1989 if Pakistan signed a UN-negotiated accord by the middle of next month.

Mr. Noorani, quoted by the official APP news agency, also accused Moscow of going back on what he called a decision linked to the UN peace process to remove the government of Major General Najib. Pakistan is due to resume indirect talks with the Afghan government in Geneva on March 2 on a withdrawal of Soviet troops and a halt to aid for Afghan rebels based in Pakistan.

U.S. High Court Backs 'Anne Frank'

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The U.S. Supreme Court dismissed a lawsuit by fundamentalist Christians on Monday that contended that their rights were violated by schoolbooks that included passages from such works as "The Diary of Anne Frank" and "The Wizard of Oz."

The justices left intact a lower court ruling that dismissed the lawsuit and held that "born-again Christian" students could be required to read such textbooks. The case stemmed from a 1983 suit by seven fundamentalist Christian families challenging a reading series used in primary schools in Hawkins County, Tennessee.

The suit contended that the books promoted "anti-Christian" themes, including evolution, feminism and pacifism. It cited more than 300 offensive passages, including parts of "The Diary of Anne Frank," which was said to instruct that all religions are equal, and "The Wizard of Oz," said to contradict the Bible's view that all witches are bad. The suit also objected to passages by Hans Christian Andersen, Margaret Mead and Isaac Asimov.

Flood Death Toll in Rio Rises to 80

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — Rescuers struggled in the rain early Monday to find survivors in the rubble of a collapsed apartment building in Rio de Janeiro, where three days of mud slides and flash floods have killed at least 80 people.

Officials said the flooding, the worst in the city's history, had rendered homeless at least 11,000 of Rio's 5.6 million residents, washing ramshackle homes down slopes and turning streets into torrents. By Sunday night, 9.6 inches (24.6 centimeters) of rain had fallen on the city since Friday.

Fire fighters worked frantically Monday to pull people out of the concrete remains of the three-story building in the Abolico district. The building was hit by a mud slide Sunday that killed at least 11 people in an avalanche of concrete and plaster.

Socialists Suggest Waldheim Must Go

VIENNA (Reuters) — The Austrian Socialist Party, of which Chancellor Franz Vranitzky is a member, suggested Monday that President Kurt Waldheim, 69, could not continue in office because of the controversy over his World War II past.

"The current dreadful situation cannot continue," said Fred Sirovny, party leader and former chancellor, in presenting a statement agreed on unanimously by the party executive, including Mr. Vranitzky. The party called on its conservative coalition partners to discuss "a new beginning" for the presidency.

The former UN secretary-general has vowed to stay in office despite the finding of a historical commission that linked him to German war crimes.

Spanish Communists Elect Anguita

MADRID (Reuters) — The Communist Party of Spain elected Julio Anguita, 46, as its leader on Monday. Mr. Anguita, 46, the former mayor of Cordoba, is a native of Andalusia, the only region where Communist Party support has grown in recent years. Nationwide, the party has lost two-thirds of its activists and half its voters over the past decade.

Mr. Anguita pledged to revive party spirit and to bring two groups of defectors — activists and intellectuals — back into the party. He said he would continue the strategy of his predecessor, Gerardo Iglesias, of joining other groups in the wide United Left coalition.

The party won only 4.6 percent of the votes and four seats in the 350-member parliament in the 1986 general election. It has slipped to 11th place among West European Communist parties ranked according to vote percentage.

Pan Am Union Plans 'Guerrilla War'

NEW YORK (AP) — The union representing 4,500 Pan Am ground employees in 14 cities vowed "guerrilla warfare" against the airline after talks in which management is seeking \$35 million in concessions broke down.

The Pan Am reservation clerks and other ground staff represented by the Teamsters union continued working Sunday after the union's strike deadline passed at 12:01 A.M. "We can strike any time we want," said William Genocoe, director of the Teamsters airline division. Meanwhile, he said, Teamsters would attempt to disrupt operations through "guerrilla warfare," starting immediately. "They're not going to correct anybody's errors, they're not going to help anybody, they're not going to do anything for anybody."

The dispute involves Pan Am's attempts to cut costs by \$35 million through concessions by the Teamsters. The airline has said it needs about \$540 million in concessions from its unionized employees in the next three years to ensure its survival.

Strike Slows Travel at Milan Airports

MILAN (Reuters) — Ground staff at Milan's two airports started a week of strikes on Monday, causing delays and discomfort for travelers, airport officials said.

Baggage handlers, check-in staff and ticket desk workers walked off the job for four hours at Linate and Malpensa airports to protest delays in national negotiations over new pay and working conditions.

Air travel is expected to become more difficult on Thursday, when Milan-based pilots and flight technicians join the strike. Union representatives ground staff have called a national strike on Friday evening that is expected to cause widespread disruption for three days.

A nationwide rail strike caused massive traffic jams on Monday in Lisbon and Oporto, while Portuguese Metro and ferry crews also staged walkouts demanding higher pay. (AP)

ABDUCT: Colonel on Videotape

(Continued from Page 1)

Responsibilities for the crimes he has committed against the oppressed people in the region."

In Washington, the White House said that it would not negotiate with Colonel Higgins's kidnappers. Colonel Higgins was in his UN uniform when he was seized by gunmen on Wednesday driving on the coastal highway near the port of Tyre 48 miles (77 kilometers) south of Beirut.

He is the chief of staff of the Lebanon unit of the UN Truce Supervision Organization.

The kidnappers, believed to be Muslim fundamentalist extremists loyal to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian religious leader, appeared to have succeeded in taking their captive to one of their hideouts beyond the reach of forces seeking to free him.

UN soldiers and hundreds of militiamen from Justice Minister Nabih Berri's moderate Shiite Amal movement had mounted a security dragnet in southern Lebanon to find Colonel Higgins but so far to no avail.

On Sunday, the kidnappers, in an Arabic statement delivered to the West Beirut daily newspaper An-Nahar, asked Mr. Berri to abandon the search.

No Deals, Fitzwater Says
The U.S. government said Monday that it would make no deals to gain the release of Colonel Higgins.

Reuters reported from Washington. "We don't make deals with terrorists, period," the White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said.

He said the videotape was obviously made under duress, and he repeated the U.S. call for the release of Colonel Higgins and 24 other foreigners believed held hostage in Lebanon.

Nine Americans are among the hostages, who are believed held by pro-Iranian Muslim groups.

DEATH NOTICE

Mr. and Mrs. KEMAL and Margot ZEINAL-ZADE Mr. JASSEM ZEINAL-ZADE Mrs. JASSEM ZEINAL-ZADE Mrs. GULNAR ALIEVA Mrs. FARUK IRANPOUR Mrs. TAMARA ALIEVA the children and grandchildren as well as close relatives and friends in Switzerland and abroad are invited to announce the death of Mrs. DAGMAR ZEINAL-ZADE their dearest mother, mother-in-law, grandmother, sister, sister-in-law, cousin, relative and friend who passed away in Geneva on February 18, 1988. The service will be held at the Metropole Geneva at Petit-Saconnex, Switzerland on February 24 at 1:30 p.m. Burial will follow at the Cimetiere de Petit-Saconnex. Home address: Mr. and Mrs. ZEINAL-ZADE, Ch. des Eucalyptus, 10 CH-1212 Geneva.

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Swaggart May Resume His TV Ministry

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana — Church leaders left the door open for the evangelist Jimmy Swaggart to resume his television ministry after he delivered a tearful confession of sin and stepped down from the pulpit.

"I think he is a man of integrity. I think he made a mistake. I don't think it's a fatal mistake," Cecil Janway, district superintendent of the two-million-member Assemblies of God, said late Sunday.

Mr. Swaggart did not describe his misconduct in his confession, which drew gasps and tears from his congregation. An overflow crowd filled the 7,500 seats of his worship center after reports that church officials had been given photographs purporting to show Mr. Swaggart and a known prostitute going into and out of a motel room.

[A source who spoke to a board member of the Jimmy Swaggart World Ministries told The Washington Post that the evangelist had confessed that he has been plagued by a fascination with pornography since boyhood. In the case of the alleged incident with a prostitute, the source said, Mr. Swaggart said he had not engaged in sexual intercourse with the woman but acknowledged that "he paid her to perform pornographic acts."]

The evangelist was expected to meet soon with the district presbytery, which Mr. Janway said would report its findings privately to the general council of the country's largest

Pentecostal denomination, in Springfield, Missouri.

"He confessed to specific incidents of moral failure," Forest H. Hall, secretary treasurer of the Assemblies Louisiana District, told Mr. Swaggart's congregation. "In the opinion of the officers of the Louisiana District, he

'He has shown true humility and repentance and has not tried to blame anyone else for his failure.'

Forest H. Hall, Assemblies of God official

has shown true humility and repentance and has not tried to blame anyone else for his failure.

Ministry officials refused to comment on who would take Mr. Swaggart's place or on the future of his television program, which is taped at his regular Sunday service and distributed in more than 100 countries.

Mr. Swaggart combined singing and piano playing with old-fashioned, fire-and-brimstone preaching to build a ministry with income estimated at \$142 million in 1986.

The ministry reported spending \$123 million in construction and land purchases from 1981 until last March for its Baton Rouge complex, which includes a Bible college. It also operates global missionaries and medical services and reported an annual payroll of \$16 million last year.

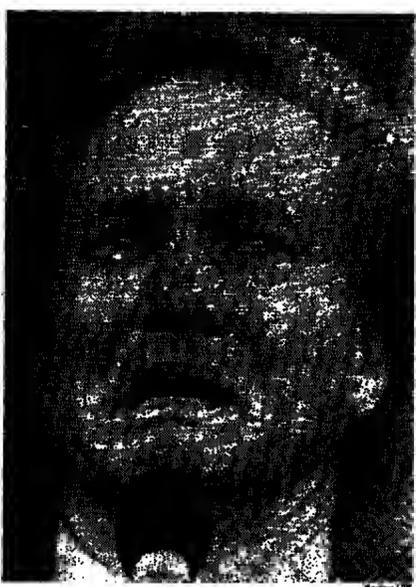
Mr. Swaggart had worked last summer to develop an ethics code for broadcast ministries to stem a decline in donations caused by the sex and money scandals among television evangelists.

ABC News reported last week that another television evangelist, Marvin Gorman of New Orleans, was believed to have provided church officials photos linking Mr. Swaggart and a prostitute.

In March, Mr. Gorman charged in a \$90 million lawsuit that Mr. Swaggart had forced Mr. Gorman's ministry into bankruptcy by unjustly accusing him of numerous adulterous affairs.

Mr. Gorman, who admitted to "an immoral act" with a woman in 1979, is appealing the dismissal of his lawsuit by a judge who ruled it was a religious dispute that did not belong in court.

Still another television evangelist, Jim Bakker, who resigned from his ministry in March after admitting to an extramarital sexual encounter with a church secretary, Jessica Hahn, also had blamed Mr. Swaggart for bringing his misconduct to light.



Reverend Jimmy Swaggart tearfully confessing to sins on TV.

Dole and Simon Hope To Regain Momentum In 2 Minor State Votes

WASHINGTON — Two relatively minor votes in South Dakota and Minnesota this week have suddenly become crucial to the presidential campaigns of Senator Bob Dole, a Republican, and Senator Paul Simon, a Democrat.

An unexpected element was thrown into the Republican race on Sunday, meanwhile, with the resignation from his pulpit of the popular television preacher Jimmy Swaggart amid allegations of involvement with a prostitute.

Mr. Swaggart's resignation, which is the second such sex scandal to hit the evangelical Christian movement in the last year, was not likely to affect voters deeply committed to Pat Robertson, the Republican presidential candidate and former TV preacher.

But political observers said it could affect many undecided voters who had been considering backing Mr. Robertson.

Mr. Dole of Kansas, the Senate minority leader, was hoping to win votes in South Dakota and Minnesota on Tuesday to revive the momentum he lost in the New Hampshire primary. Losses in the two states could hurt Mr. Dole severely.

Mr. Dole was riding high two weeks ago after soundly defeating Vice President George Bush in the Iowa caucuses, the first test of the presidential campaign season, but on Feb. 16 he lost to Mr. Bush in New Hampshire.

Mr. Simon, from Illinois, also sees Tuesday's votes as vital. After finishing second in Iowa and third

in New Hampshire, he says that he must win in the Midwest to keep his campaign alive.

While most of the other candidates have spent some time in South Dakota and Minnesota, they are more interested in "Super Tuesday" on March 8, when 20 states, 12 of them in the South, hold Democratic primaries. Seventeen states hold Republican primaries on that day.

Both parties will hold conventions this summer to pick their presidential candidates for the November election. Candidates win convention delegates through the state caucuses and primaries. Super Tuesday will see the most contests on a single day in the campaign.

Mr. Robertson, a faith healer and founder of the multimillion-dollar Christian Broadcasting Network, came in a surprising second in Iowa behind Mr. Dole and in front of Mr. Bush. He finished fourth in New Hampshire, however, and has staked his campaign on South Carolina voters, who go to the polls three days before Super Tuesday.

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Right-to-Life Advocates Block Sale of Abortion Drug in U.S.

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — While a new abortion-inducing drug is expected to be sold in France, China, England and other countries, opponents of abortion are blocking sale of the drug in the United States.

The fate of the drug, RU 486, which has a potential for the treatment of other medical conditions, mostly affecting women, is focusing new attention on the influence of the anti-abortion movement on medical decisions.

The National Right to Life Committee and other anti-abortion groups have served notice to drug

companies that if any company sold an abortion-inducing drug the millions of Americans who oppose abortion will boycott all of the company's products.

Pharmaceutical companies say they have no plans to seek the Food and Drug Administration approval that is necessary to sell abortion-inducing drugs in the United States. They say publicly that they are not cowed by the anti-abortion movement, and that they had other reasons for not selling such drugs. Privately, however, drug makers speak differently.

"The reasons are obvious," said one company executive who asked not to be identified. He said his

company feared that if it sold such a drug, it would suffer greatly from a boycott by the millions of members of National Right to Life and by "all the physicians, pharmacists and lay people who don't believe in abortions."

"We don't want to get into it," he said.

Hoechst-Roussel Pharmaceuticals Inc. of Somerville, New Jersey, holds the option rights to apply for government approval to market RU 486 in the United States, but it has declined to do so.

"We're not in that business," said Victor J. Baner, the company's executive vice president. Hoechst-Roussel is part of the Hoechst Ce-

lanese Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of Hoechst AG of West Germany.

Sterling Drug Inc., which is testing a similar drug in Europe, says it, too, had no plans to sell its drug in the United States.

In combination with another drug, prostaglandin, RU 486 is safer than surgical abortion early in pregnancy and is so effective that experts predict that where it is available it may nearly replace surgical abortion in the first trimester.

The drug is expected to be approved for sale in France and China in March, with marketing expected within a year in other countries, including Sweden, the Netherlands and England.

Experts said RU 486 or a similar drug eventually might enter the United States in another way. Researchers are studying it for widening the opening of the birth canal, which may enable many women to avoid Caesarean births, and treating some forms of breast cancer and endometriosis, a leading cause of infertility.

Once a drug receives U.S. approval for marketing for any purpose, physicians can prescribe it to patients at their discretion.

But Dr. Richard Glasow, educa-

tion director of National Right to Life in Washington, said his group would not be fooled. National Right to Life, with 2,000 local chapters, still would organize a vast boycott unless the drug was the only one available to treat a life-threatening condition, he said.

"Our basic position is that death drugs designed to kill unborn babies have no place in America," Dr. Glasow said.

Dr. Daniel Mishell, professor and chairman of obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Southern California School of Medicine, said he thought it was "medically wrong" that RU 486 would not be available to American women.

He has just completed a three-year study of RU 486, paid for by the New York-based Population Council, a private research group. By law, U.S. government funds cannot be used to support research on abortion, and Dr. Mishell's study is the only American study of the drug.

Dr. Irving Spitz, director of clinical research at the Population Council, said, "Because of the possible political backlash, we have kept a low profile."

"We have not really encouraged

studies in this country," he added.

"We feel that our hands are tied." According to Dr. José Barzantano, director of the World Health Organization's human reproduction program, the cost of an abortion induced by the drug would be less, although it is not clear yet how much less, than surgical abortion.

"It definitely would be easier to have an abortion," Dr. Mishell said.

It also could be more emotionally difficult. A woman having a drug-induced abortion could see the fetus, which is not typically the case with surgical abortion performed under anesthesia.

In 1985, Upjohn Co. of Kalamazoo, Michigan, stopped all research on drugs to induce abortions or prevent pregnancy, after two years of a boycott of all Upjohn products by National Right to Life.

Gary Hodgen, scientific director of the Jones Institute for Reproductive Medicine at Eastern Virginia Medical School in Norfolk, is concerned that the abortion issue will preclude marketing RU 486 for other uses.

"Groups that oppose abortions will oppose the marketing of this drug, even if the drug cured the common cold," Mr. Hodgen said.

106 Sudan Rebels Reported Killed

The Associated Press
KHARTOUM, Sudan — Sudanese troops and pro-government militiamen killed 106 southern rebels who twice attacked relief boats on the Nile River last week, the armed forces said.

A general command statement broadcast on state television Sunday night said that four government fighters were killed and that 20 were wounded in the battles. In addition, a passenger on the boats was killed and six other passengers were wounded.

The rebel attacks occurred Friday and Saturday against boats and barges carrying relief supplies to Malakal, capital of the southern Upper Nile region.

France Hesitates Over Sale of Drug

More Research Data Sought From the Manufacturer

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The so-called "French pill" a potent abortifacient, is in limbo while the manufacturer gathers additional research data demanded by the French Ministry of Health.

The government committee that licenses new drugs refused last month to authorize general use of the pill because of what it said were incomplete data from the manufacturer, Roussel-Uclaf Laboratories.

A spokesman for the company said that the documentation was being prepared, and that Roussel Uclaf hoped to obtain the authorization for sale within a few weeks.

According to government sources, the committee's hesitation was due to the rate of failure of the drug, questions concerning fetal malformations produced in animal experiments, and concern about heavy bleeding observed in some women who have been given the drug.

The drug is known by the manufacturer's code name, RU 486. Its trade name is Mifepistone.

Invented by Dr. Etienne-Emile Baulieu, RU 486 acts like a false

pregnancy hormone, which enables the implantation of a fertilized egg. In the absence of progesterone, the egg or embryo is expelled from the womb.

Used alone, RU 486 is described as being about 80 percent effective in terminating pregnancies at a very early stage, and increasingly less efficient as the pregnancy develops. A team at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, however, began using the drug three years ago in association with prostaglandin, a hormone-like substance that promotes contractions. Investigators said that in one test more than 100 women took the combination during the first three months of pregnancy and all terminated pregnancies successfully.

According to Dr. Baulieu, RU 486, taken at the end of the menstrual cycle, could be an effective routine method of birth control. But because it would work by impeding gestation rather than by preventing conception, it has been bitterly opposed by right-to-life groups in France and elsewhere.

In December, the national ethical committee, set up in 1983 by

President François Mitterrand to examine possible conflicts between science and ethics, gave qualified approval to the use of RU 486.

Responding to fears that RU 486 would lead to the "banalization" of abortion and negate controls built into the 1976 abortion law, the committee said the introduction of a new technology must not be allowed to circumvent laws intended for the good of society.

The committee ruled, therefore, that the drug could be used only as a replacement for existing methods of abortion, such as suction or surgery, during the first 10 weeks of pregnancy. It said the drug must be administered under medical supervision in the places now authorized to carry out legal abortions, and that it must not be allowed to lead to an increase in the abortion rate in France.

The spokesman for Roussel Uclaf laboratories said that RU 486 was likely to go on sale first in France, followed by England, the Netherlands, Sweden and other West European countries. She said the company also hoped to market the drug in China.

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OPINION

John Paul II the Relativist, Pontificating Against Blocs

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — By issuance of his 20,000-word, personally written encyclical, "The Social Concerns of the Church," Pope John Paul II risks becoming known as the foremost political-moral relativist of our time. Relativism? The pope? Isn't he supposed to be pre-eminent in the struggle against the shifting of values and blurring of responsibility, a world religious leader morally bound to define the difference between right and wrong? Not this pope when it comes to geopolitics. In his doctrinal instruction, he sees "the existence of two opposing blocs, commonly known as the East and the West." He recognizes that at the base of this antagonism are ideologies with "two very different visions of man and of his freedom and social role."

Making Plowshares

IT is naive to think that the Soviet and U.S. governments would renounce the use of swords in the Third World and devote comparable energy to making plowshares together. Yet there is an avenue both could take: They could isolate areas of mutual concern and work jointly on pressing problems in the Third World — problems shared, in truth, by all the world. In recent months we have suggested this idea to numerous Russians and Americans with encouraging responses. Numerous problem areas would suit a cooperative U.S.-Soviet approach. A joint medical team could staff a clinic or fight an epidemic. A mixed group could help clean up toxic wastes, or prevent desertification, or develop new energy resources. Emergency and disaster relief is a natural area for cooperation.

— John Marks and James Garrison, executive directors respectively of Search for Common Ground and the Easton Institute's international education program, writing in the Los Angeles Times.



Potholes in the Fast Lane But No Wolfe at the Door

By Howard Fast

NEW YORK — At 11 o'clock on a Friday morning, my wife and I were on our way to Connecticut. Avoiding the Triboro Bridge, we took the underpass that would take us to Bruckner Boulevard. In tune with Mayor Edward Koch's other economies, it was completely unlit, and, at about 35 miles (55 kilometers) an hour, we hit a pothole large enough to bury a barrel. The resounding crash made it feel as if the entire car had come apart, but we managed to grind and creak our way out onto the street. There I discovered that the front and back wheels on the left side had been broken. The rear tire was flat, the front tire nearly so. With the Volvo screaming in protest, I managed to crawl for a few blocks and get out of traffic, and there, by an abandoned building, we came to a stop. And my wife said, not happily, "Do you realize we're in Tom Wolfe's book?"

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Bad News for Veeps

As the U.S. presidential campaign gathers momentum there is one small fact of history that to my knowledge none of the political pundits has yet pointed out. Not since Martin Van Buren was elected in 1836 has a sitting vice president running for president been elected directly to the White House. This includes Richard Nixon, who finally gained his objective eight years after leaving the White House, and then only by the skin of his teeth.

Bad News for Veeps

Bush has distinguished himself by his steadfast loyalty to the president and by refusing to criticize the Reagan administration's record, at least in public. More important, Mr. Bush has never stated that he would change in any way the outline and the direction of foreign and domestic policy handed down by the Reagan administration.

It's Still the Same System

I do not think the press has yet assisted the public in reaching appropriate conclusions from the recent Soviet announcement that the imposition of the death sentence on leaders of the Soviet Union in 1936 was illegal. The announcement dealt with the cases of 20 Bolsheviks, two of whom, Nikolai Bukharin and Alexei Rykov, were at the pinnacle of power.

Whose Foreign Policy?

Regarding "Bush Is the Man to Repair U.S. Foreign Policy" (Letters, Feb. 13): Miles Copeland breathlessly informs us that he and other old foreign policy pros have met somewhere in the woods and decided that the American people must vote for George Bush for president, under pain of finding themselves "in even greater trouble."

Velikovsky Vindicated

Regarding the opinion column "Some Tantalizing Evidence of the Planet's Violent Past" by George Will and the New York Times editorial excerpt, "Scholarship Bricks" (Feb. 5), I would strongly recommend that your readers become acquainted with the works of the scientist Immanuel Velikovsky. His "Worlds in Collision" and "Earth in Upheaval" (first published in Britain in 1950 and 1955, respectively), were considered heretical in their day. They were the sub-

Broad' vs. 'Narrow'

I find a certain irony in the recent battle over the INF and ABM treaties between administration hard-liners who want a "broad" interpretation of the wording about arms in space, and congressional Democrats who want the administration to have to stick to a "narrow" interpretation ("Interpretation of '72 ABM Pact Overlooks U.S. Senate Debate on INF Treaty," Feb. 10). A large part of the constitutional crisis in America today hinges on the difference between "broad" and "narrow" interpretations of various clauses of the Constitution (particularly the "equal protection" clause of the 14th Amendment), with staunch conservatives on the side of the narrow interpretation in this case, and the liberals pressing a broad interpretation for all of it's worth.

GENERAL NEWS

Despite EC Pressures, France Is Encouraging Young Farmers to Stay

By James M. Markham

COURTENAY, France — At first glance, it seemed that the long arm of the European Community had reached Remi Guinebault and Philippe Follet on their 300 acres amid the verdant flatlands that stretch between the Yonne and Loire rivers. "If nothing is done, half of our farmers will have disappeared by the end of this century," predicted Yves Manguy, leader of the National Federation of Farmers' Unions. "Already half our farmers are living under the minimum wage."



Philippe Follet, left, with Remi Guinebault and Remi's son on their farm in Courtenay, France.

Less Than a Wee Bit for Irish U.S. Aid Budget Shocks Dublin and Angers Its Backers

By Karen DeYoung

WASHINGTON — A shudder of nervous disbelief went through the capital of the Emerald Isle when word arrived in the halls of government that a big, fat zero had turned up next to the word Ireland in the Reagan administration's foreign aid request. Not only was the column blank, but the U.S. deputy secretary of state, John C. Whitehead, had remarked, reportedly in an offhand way, that the United States "does not receive a real return" on its investment in Ireland.

Within hours of Mr. Whitehead's disturbing comments, however, the congressional Friends of Ireland came galloping to the rescue. Their leader, Representative Brian J. Donnelly, Democrat of Massachusetts, said he was outraged, according to the Irish Times. Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, said he was confident that the United States would come up with the money. "I expect it to be supported by President Reagan," he said. It was noted that the hoped-for aid, \$35 million, is not for Ireland per se. Rather, it is the third and final slice of a \$120 million U.S. commitment to an international economic development fund established to bolster the 1985 British-Irish agreement designed to bring peace to Northern Ireland.

MEMOIR: Gromyko Tells of Mao's 1958 Plan for a Nuclear Attack on U.S. Troops

(Continued from Page 1)

Ronald Reagan and 14 secretaries of state from Cordell Hull to George P. Shultz. Mr. Gromyko presents a self-portrait of a consummately professional diplomat, a man who carried out the instructions of the Communist Party leadership with unfailing discretion and determination. In the traditional style of Soviet political autobiography, Mr. Gromyko finds almost nothing to fault in Moscow's handling of international relations. He describes a meeting on Oct. 18, 1962, in the White House with President John F. Kennedy during the Cuban missile crisis, as "perhaps the most complex" discussion in his 48 years as a diplomat.

MEMOIR: Gromyko Tells of Mao's 1958 Plan for a Nuclear Attack on U.S. Troops

presence of Soviet missiles in Cuba. "Consequently," he writes, "I did not have to answer whether or not there were such weapons in Cuba." The Soviet official expresses regret that Kennedy was assassinated just as the president seemed to be gaining a deeper understanding of Soviet concerns and appeared to be moving toward improved relations. He reserves special praise for Roosevelt. Mr. Gromyko was 30 when he arrived in Washington in 1939 as a Soviet diplomat. Four years later, he became Moscow's ambassador, a post he retained until 1946. He recalls Roosevelt with respect and affection, describing him as someone "who knew how to conduct conversation freely, without any tension," and a leader who knew how to make and carry out policy. Mr. Gromyko touches only lightly on most other presidents he met, offering faint praise for Harry S. Truman. "You have to give him his due — he didn't permit himself any incivility," he writes. Mr. Gromyko said Dwight D. Eisenhower was "inconsistent in his foreign policy but toward the end came to a wiser view of the need for peaceful coexistence." He says he admired the pragmatism of Richard M. Nixon, noting that Mr. Nixon left ideological considerations behind when he entered negotiations. Mr. Nixon, he writes, did not always have a good grasp of details, but that did not matter because Henry A. Kissinger usually did. Mr. Kissinger was national security adviser and later secretary of state. "Kissinger has one quality that he fails to mention in his own memoirs," he writes, "that is his amazing ability to accommodate himself to the ruling elite with little concern for the principles he stands for." Of Gerald R. Ford, Mr. Gromyko says, "He was courteous in manners." "Among his other notable fea-

ARTS / LEISURE

Musical Spirit Of Cape Town's 'District Six'

By John D. Battersby

JOHANNESBURG — One of apartheid's most bitter acts, the destruction of the vibrant multiracial District Six neighborhood near Cape Town, has been elevated into the most successful stage musical seen here in decades.

"District Six," the musical, began an 11-week run last week at Johannesburg's Market Theater. The run was sold out weeks before the show was scheduled to start.

The show has broken new ground by combining the concept of a Broadway-style musical with a powerful political statement about race laws that has had the mixed-race community streaming to the theater.

Before coming to Johannesburg, where it will be seen initially by 50,000 people, the show had completed a 26-week run at Cape Town's Baxter Theater, a modern theater complex attached to the University of Cape Town, where it was seen by 120,000 people.

Apart from breaking all the theater's attendance records, "District Six" also drew truly multiracial crowds to the Baxter for the first time.

marks such as Hanover Street and Lavender Hill.

The government official responsible for the decision is now the president, P.W. Botha. He took the step in spite of technical advice that it was feasible to restore District Six through an urban renewal project.

Today, renamed Zoonebloem, District Six remains a wasteland on the slopes of Table Mountain, land that has become a symbol of the suffering and bitterness caused by the government's race laws.

The law used to destroy District Six, known as the Group Areas Act, has led to the forced resettlement throughout the nation of about 130,000 people of mixed-race and Asian origin. Only 2,000 whites have been affected by the moves.

The show is a fast-moving, lively and authentic re-creation of the spirit of District Six. The neighborhood, which was the vibrant, colorful heartland of Cape Town's mixed-race, or "colored," population, was also an overcrowded and dangerous gangland. There are few mixed-race people who do not have some connection to "the district," as the area was affectionately known.

Its physically dilapidated and unhygienic conditions did not prevent District Six from producing some of the mixed-race community's best-known authors, poets, artists, politicians and intellectuals.

The musical is a joyful eruption of rhythm, movement and emotion. The beat of Cape music, a blend of African rhythms, jazz and soul, gives the show a strong local flavor, but the alternating emotions of



David Kramer (left) and Taliep Petersen, who have written and directed "District Six."

pain and joy elevate it to a universal plane.

"The objective was to take the audience for a ride on an emotional roller-coaster of laughter, tears, sorrow and joy," said David Kramer, a singer and composer of music rooted in the Cape tradition whose satirical style has made him a national phenomenon.

Kramer, a white South African born in an Afrikaner town near Cape Town, collaborated with Taliep Petersen, a mixed-race musician who was born and brought up in District Six. The musical arose out of a chance meeting at a series of lectures on District Six in May last year.

The partnership has rocketed the two already well-known musicians into a kind of bewildered stardom. "We wanted to tell the story of District Six through the lives of the

people who lived there," said Kramer, who began his musical career as a singer of hard-hitting political protest songs.

The musical score was released when the show began in April last year and was an overnight hit. Four of the songs were banned by the government-controlled television system.

Since then the show has become such a success that the official television service has been unable to ignore it. Last week the show received widespread publicity when the director, Fred Abrahamse, and the authors decided to cancel a three-week run at Pretoria's State Theater, which had already been sold out.

They did not disclose the reasons for canceling the show at the State Theater, which is also open to all races, but indicated that they had

discovered facts about the theater that they did not know previously.

The authors said they had acted "to ensure respect for the wishes and sensitivities of former residents of District Six and those affected by the Group Areas Act."

One of the songs, "The Law, the Law," portrays the indignities of racial discrimination in everyday life, noting that various facilities are "reserved for whites." "Why tear us apart with all these laws?"

The musical's story is a simple one of a boy who meets a girl and then loses her, as told by a blind Moslem who is the only one to absorb the full tragedy when District Six is declared a whites-only area.

Jazz for Blue Suburbs

"The traffic lights, they turn blue tomorrow." — Jimi Hendrix
By Mike Zwerin

PARIS — Fourteen Communist municipalities in the Seine-Saint-Denis department northeast of Paris banded together five years ago to produce "Banlieues Bleues," which means Blue Suburbs. This department, postal code 93, is often called "red" or "gray." The festival director Jacques Pomon wanted a name with "a bright color, a color of our own. The night sky is blue, blue notes are swinging notes."

Ninety-three is a colorless, middling number, a clumsy number, the archetypal Hackensack, Cockfosters, Nakasobu — a non-lit satellite in dire need of animation whose citizens do not often go to play in the center and who cannot quite believe it when anything central is playing *chez eux*. The end of the line with jammed and infrequent public transportation, there are those who never return from there. But it is also a place where volunteers sell sandwiches at concerts to benefit good causes, and the eyes of the listeners can still be filled with wonder. Max Roach told Jacques Pomon he finds these listeners wonderful.

The monthlong 1983 edition kicked off last Friday with Miles Davis in Saint-Denis, to be followed by, among others, Stan Getz (Sevran, Feb. 26), Art Blakey (Clity-sous-Bois, March 5), Michel Petrucci (Pantin, March 11) and Wayne Shorter (Montreuil, March 15).

February and March were once dead months for jazz in France. Now with festivals throughout the year in Rive-de-Gier, Angoulême, Le Mans, Nancy, Grenoble, Comtances, Bourges, Uzès, the "Scaux What!" festival in Seaux and "Halle That Jazz" in Paris (France).



Stan Getz of "Banlieues Bleues": Bringing color to gray areas.

glais is certainly not dead) and scores more during the July high season, there are no more dead months or places.

Pomon works for "Banlieues Bleues" full-time year-round. Last May he decided on Miles Davis as the "locomotive" to open this year but no tour was scheduled, so he organized one around his own date.

Consulting with musicians, he developed world premieres (a Jack DeJohnette-Michel Portal project last year) and workshops — Barre Phillips in the Bagnot conservatory (March 12), Art Blakey at the Lycée Eugène Delacroix in Drancy (March 4). He signed industrial sponsors including Air France, the Euro-marché supermarket chain and the Caisse d'Épargne Esmuville bank.

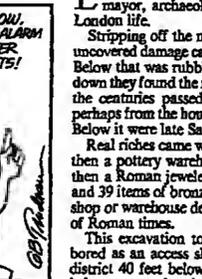
After manning barricades in May '68, Pomon became a Communist Party militant and directed cultural services for the town of Aubny-sous-Bois until he was fired when the Communists were voted out. He was hired by Bernard Vergnaud, mayor of Sevran and the festival's president, who was in the process of convincing neighboring towns to present jazz cooperatively.

For Vergnaud, jazz personifies the optimistic "aperts-libération" period when Jean-Paul Sartre and Juliette Greco listened to Django Reinhardt and Boris Vian in the caves of Saint-Germain-des-Près.

Although he has dropped from the ranks, Pomon considers "Banlieues Bleues" to be "what remains of French Communist artistic vision. The party played a leading role in theater, painting, ballet and music. Picasso was a Communist.

Louis Aragon. It had a really profound influence on culture in this country. And so has jazz — it goes back to Satie, Ravel and Milhaud." Charles Deshayes — who died last week at the age of 77 — organized local chapters of the Club de France in the '30s and '40s and deserves some credit for the current explosion of jazz in the provinces. Kenny Clarke lived and taught drums in Montreuil (where "Eddie" Palmieri's sales band is scheduled for March 12). Clarke introduced his student Bernard Lubat to Bud Powell and Lubat worked with Powell and Getz before fusing this experience with the folklore of his native Gascony. Lubat teams up with Michel Portal, whose Basque roots are often audible, in Tremblay-les-Gonnesse, on Feb. 27. Stéphane Grappelli married Django's Gypsy soul to a litigious-French brand of swing; he'll appear in Le Bourget on March 10.

DOONESBURY



Shaft to the Depths of London's Past

LONDON — In a circular shaft near the residence of London's lord mayor, archaeologists are uncovering a record of 2,000 years of London life. Stripping off the modern paving of a street called Bucklersbury, they uncovered damage caused by German air raids in the World War II blitz. Below that was rubble from the Great Fire of London in 1666. Further down they found the remains of nine buildings, built one atop the other as the centuries passed. Ten feet down was a 13th century gatehouse, perhaps from the house where Sir Thomas More wrote "Utopia" in 1516. Below it were late Saxon houses, dating from the 9th to 11th centuries. Real riches came when they hit Roman layers. They found a granary, then a pottery warehouse which held fragments of fine glazed pottery, then a Roman jeweler's shop, littered with coins, parts of leather shoes and 39 items of bronze jewelry and decorations. Still further down was a shop or warehouse dealing in red glazed Samian ware, the best dishware of Roman times. This excavation took advantage of an 18-foot-diameter tube being bored as an access shaft for a railway which will cross the financial district 40 feet below the modern surface. Three other shafts also are being excavated archaeologically.

GENERAL NEWS

Soweto's Stinging Rent Strike

20-Month Boycott Has Cost South Africa \$100 Million

By John D. Battersby

SOWETO, South Africa — The one area of black resistance that the South African government has been unable to break under its nationwide state of emergency is a 20-month rent boycott by blacks in Soweto, the largest black township in the country.

The Soweto authorities say unpaid rent and service charges add up to more than \$100 million, leaving the township's finances in critical condition.

The state already has lost about \$400 million to the rent boycott in more than 50 black townships in the last three years.

The boycott, which is centered in black townships in the industrial heartland around Johannesburg, began in September 1981 in Sebokeng and Sharpeville, two townships south of Johannesburg with a history of resistance to white rule.

The rent strike reached Soweto, a sprawling area of brick bungalows and corrugated iron shacks, 20 months ago, just before a nationwide emergency decree was declared on June 12, 1981. It spread to other provinces, where it has been largely broken.

The boycott began in response to rent increases, but spread into nationwide civil unrest, continuing almost unabated for two years. In August 1982, 22 persons were killed when residents clashed with the police during rent evictions in the Jahavun neighborhood of Soweto.

Since then, the rent strikers have set conditions for ending the boycott that include an end to the state

of emergency decree, the withdrawal of troops from the townships and the dissolution of black councils.

The most common complaint from residents in government-owned houses is that after paying rent for 15 years or more they already have paid for their houses several times over.

Many more residents are not paying rent because they cannot afford it or because they fear reprisals by young radicals who are enforcing the boycott.

Rents range from \$15 to \$55 a month, depending on the house. Charges for electricity, water and garbage collection average an additional \$15 a month.

Nthato Motlana, a physician who is honorary president of the Soweto Civic Association, which represents residents, said utilities had been grossly inflated to compensate for rents that had been kept low because of public pressure.

"We are paying almost double in service charges compared with what whites in suburbs of Johannesburg like Randburg are paying in rates," he said. "And look how clean and well kept those areas are."

Josephine Mophokeng, 80, a pensioner in the Jabulani neighborhood of Soweto, said she could not afford her rent of \$27 on a pension of \$50 a month. She said she also feared that young militants would retaliate against her if she did pay rent.

As a result, Mrs. Mophokeng is facing eviction because her house has been earmarked for sale. "I feel I have paid for the house, but they still want to evict me," she said.

The state has tried several times to break the boycott but has stopped short of using its full powers to smash resistance, for fear of worsening the conflict.

The most recent effort to end the boycott came eight months ago when a bill was introduced in Parliament obliging employers to deduct back rent from the paychecks of their employees. But this was resisted by South African business and the American Chamber of Commerce, which represents about 160 U.S. companies operating in South Africa. The bill is now languishing in committee.

The Soweto council has stepped up its war of attrition against offenders, only to be met with organized resistance from residents backed by militant black youths.

Last year, the government tried to serve summonses on those who defaulted on their rent. It has evicted some rent defaulters, confiscated furniture or cut off electricity and other services.

For the last two years, it has become common for council officials backed by security forces to knock on doors early in the morning and demand spot payments of rents in advance. If the residents do not pay, they face eviction or confiscation of their belongings.

Estelle Bester, the director of housing in the Soweto council, recently told The Sowetan, a daily newspaper for blacks, that house-to-house raids by armed troops were effective in fighting the boycott. "This method has proved a successful way of getting people to pay rent," she said.

But some anti-apartheid leaders said the police action only stiffened



Josephine Mophokeng, 80, is facing eviction in Soweto. She says she cannot afford her \$27-a-month rent on a pension of \$50 a month and fears retaliation by young militants if she does pay.

resistance. "The police action will make people even more angry and more determined to continue with the boycott," said Albertina Sinsulu, co-president of the United Democratic Front, a leading anti-apartheid organization.

To defuse the rent issue, black councils in Soweto and elsewhere already have begun selling off

council housing at discounted prices. Houses valued on the open market at \$3,000 to \$4,000 are being sold for as little as \$300 to \$600.

But the sales have failed to undermine the boycott. In Soweto, fewer than 20 percent of the government houses have been sold. Most blacks cannot afford even these reduced prices.

Dr. André F. Coomans, 92, a professor of medicine at Columbia University for many years who won a Nobel Prize in 1956 for perfecting a simple method of exploring the heart through catheterization, of pneumonia Friday in Great Barrington, Massachusetts.

Mildred Seydell, 98, a journalist, Saturday in Atlanta. Her work as a writer and columnist for Hearst publications took her around the world.

Martha Granger Krock, 87, a former society columnist in Chicago and Washington, of pneumonia Thursday in Washington.

Yuri A. Orshchikov, 53, a Soviet biologist and vice president of the Academy of Sciences, Wednesday

TANKS: New U.S. Weapons Fail in Mojave Exercises

(Continued from Page 1)

Training Center, 37 miles (60 kilometers) northeast of Barstow, California, provides the best measure of how the U.S. Army would do against the Warsaw Pact. For two weeks, this reporter observed battalions pitting a battalion from the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Infantry Division against a simulated Soviet motorized rifle regiment.

Direct observation and interviews with officers and soldiers on both sides of the battle line revealed:

• The American foot soldier does not have a decent anti-tank weapon. His most lethal one is the Dragon. Dragon gunners complained that this weapon — a bulbous tube as cumbersome as a cylindrical vacuum cleaner to carry on one's back — forces them into a suicidal position when taking on modern Soviet tanks like the T-72.

"Remember," a Dragon instructor told his gunners before the mock battles on the desert began, "you have to keep the cross hairs on the tank for 15 to 20 seconds or else you won't hit it. A T-72 can swing his gun around and kill you in four seconds."

When fired, the Dragon sends up a highly visible, distinctive plume of white smoke, the equivalent of waving a red flag at a bull in the view of gunners trying to keep their aim steady while worrying about being spotted by a Soviet tank crew. The Dragon missile trails a wire behind it as it flies along. Guidance signals travel over this wire while the gunner seated on the ground tries to hold the aiming-caster body of the weapon steady in its stand. The gunner is supposed to sit back while the Dragon's missile is in flight. If he does for cover rather than continue to keep the Dragon sight on the tank, the missile will fly off course.

If the missile flies over water, such as a pond or stream, and the trailing guidance wire gets wet, the control signals will short-circuit, sending the rocket off course.

"I don't know what they can't give me something better than this," said one of the new GIs who volunteered for the infantry with enthusiasm but was so dispirited by his experience as a Dragon gunner fighting the mock Soviets here that he is thinking of quitting the Army after his four-year tour rather than making it a career as he had planned. "I've been killed in every battle I've been in. I'll fire the thing out here, but not in combat. I'd rather get court-martialed than killed."

The Defense Department is working on a better anti-tank weapon, but the Dragon is what

soldiers on foot would have to use tomorrow morning if war broke out.

• Army infantry commanders today act more like the North Vietnamese commanders they used to scoff at for explaining tactics on sand tables and then walking their troops through the plan on the ground before attacking. Painstaking rehearsals are back in style, officers here said.

"It's back to Napoleon," said one commander, explaining that perfecting the classic tactics of maneuver, surprise, artillery, barriers and mines to drive enemy forces into a "kill sack" is the only way to win against modern, fast-moving armies. Infantry leaders contended that preparation, timing and coordination are the big keys to success — far more important than the wonder weapons Pentagon leaders are pressing the army to buy.

The Soviets have stuck to these basic tactics in training their army and have kept their officers in the field with the same troops for years

at a time, officers noted, in contrast to the U.S. Army, in which lieutenants and captains constantly rotate from one type of job to another.

"We in the army have been kidding ourselves about how long it takes to get good at this stuff," said one officer who referees the land battles here between U.S. and enemy forces. "I thought I was a real hot-shot platoon leader. Now that I've watched over 300 battles out here, and seen what it really takes to win, I realize I didn't know anything. We've got to keep our platoon leaders and company commanders in the field with their men longer or we're going to lose our ass."

One of the commanders of the mock Soviet force, called OpFor, has concluded that he would have a better chance of winning a non-manned battle in Europe if he commanded Soviet rather than U.S. troops. He said they are better schooled in the fundamentals of massing force and coordinating firepower through years of practice in the field.

The basic tactic of the Soviet motorized regiment is to find a weak spot in the defense and ram through it with column after column of armor. In the battles here, the first part of the enemy attacking column sometimes suffered heavy losses, but the rest of the force just kept coming.

The Soviets also have units with fresh battlefield experience in Afghanistan while the U.S. Army has almost run out of officers and sergeants with combat experience.

Offsetting those Soviet advantages, commanders here said, are the U.S. Army's sharing of command responsibilities from officers to sergeants, the initiative and skill of the new GIs, and superior equipment and weaponry. Comparatively few Soviet leaders have access to radios, for example, making it difficult to coordinate operations during the flow of battle, officers here said.

The army's new M-1 tank proved to be a lethal weapon for killing Soviet armor, especially at night because of scopes that could see in the dark, but it also showed use to be vulnerable whenever it was slowed by anti-tank ditches or came within range of enemy infantry. Tank commanders often lost track of who was where in the dark, and the post audit of the night battle, aided by computerized records of who did what to whom, coincided that 70 to 80 percent of the U.S. attacking force had been killed or wounded. This meant, officers said, that the objective could not have been held even if the small band of survivors had set it.

René Char, French Poet and Resistance Leader, Dies at 80

The Associated Press

PARIS — René Char, 80, a leading French poet, died Friday.

Mr. Char also wrote criticism and plays for nearly half a century. Among his most famous poems are "Hammer Without a Master," written in 1934 after his participation in the Spanish Civil War, and "Return Uphill," written in 1966.

"Hammer Without a Master" was later set to music by Pierre Boulez.

Born in the village of Isle-sur-Sorgue, in Provence, Mr. Char's poetry borrowed imagery from nature and from his childhood in the region.

After completing his university education at Aix-en-Provence, he moved to Paris, where he met and became friendly with the Surrealist André Breton and Paul Eluard, and where he wrote "To Lessen Labor" in 1930.

Mr. Char also was known as a man of action. Besides fighting for the Republicans in Spain, he led a Resistance unit in the French Alps during World War II under the nom de guerre, Captain Alexander. He was awarded the Medal of the Resistance.

Hélène Gordon-Lazareff, Founder of Elle Magazine PARIS (IHT) — Hélène Gordon-Lazareff, 77, the founder, director and editor of the French

women's magazine Elle, died in Paris last week.

In the 1950s, Mrs. Gordon-Lazareff influenced the way French women looked and dressed and was among the first to promote the designer Pierre Cardin and the style of the actress Brigitte Bardot.

Born in Rostov-on-Don in Czarist Russia, her family fled to France after the 1917 revolution. She was married to Pierre Lazareff, the owner of the French evening newspaper France-Soir, who died in 1972.

composer whose distinctive sound emerged in a long partnership with Zoot Sims, died of liver cancer Feb. 15.

Mr. Cohn's reputation as a major player was forged in the 1940s in the bands of Buddy Rich and Woody Herman. Besides being a skilled composer — "The Goo and I" and "Ah, Moore" were among his many songs — his arrangements were used by the bands of Mr. Herman, Gerry Mulligan and Jerry Wald.

Other deaths: Yuri A. Orshchikov, 53, a Soviet biologist and vice president of the Academy of Sciences, Wednesday

SPO Wolf In Sla Halts

CALGARY, Alberta — Wolf attacks in the area north of Calgary have been halted for the time being, according to a report from the Alberta Wildlife Management Board.

Sveden

Maria Quintana of Sweden during the aerial freestyle... on the slope. She was the first, which later led...

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SPORTS / 1988 WINTER OLYMPICS

Wolf Triumphs In Slalom, Wind Halts Ski Jumps

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CALGARY, Alberta — Sigrid Wolf of Austria, blistering down the lower two-thirds of the women's super giant slalom course Monday after a slow start, won her country's third gold medal in Alpine skiing at the Winter Olympics.

Sweden, capitalizing on a fall by a skier for the Soviet Union early in the third leg, won the men's 40-kilometer cross-country ski relay to get its first gold medal of the Games.

But the 90-meter ski jump competition, originally scheduled for last Saturday, was again postponed because of gusting winds and the final two runs of the two-man bobsled, which already had been pushed back from Sunday to Monday morning, were further postponed until the afternoon.

With the wind clocked Monday at 27 mph (43 kph) with gusts to 39 mph, the ski jumping was moved to Tuesday afternoon. The team jumping competition, already delayed for more than a week, is still scheduled for Wednesday.

Wolf, 24, who won a World Cup super-G at Sestriere, Italy, earlier this season, finished a full second ahead of Michela Figini of Switzerland and 1.26 seconds in front of Karen Percy of Canada, who got her second bronze medal of the Games.

Wolf, maintaining her tuck most of the way down a fairly straight, 1.2-mile (1,943-meter) course, was timed in 1 minute, 19.03 seconds.

Figini finished in 1:20.03, Percy in 1:20.29.

Regine Mosenlechner of West Germany was fourth in 1:20.33, followed by Anita Wachter of Austria in 1:20.36 and Maria Walliser of Switzerland in 1:20.48.

Wachter had won the women's combined event Sunday and teammate Hubert Strolz had won the men's combined earlier.

Wolf had only the eighth-fastest time at the first intermediate point, leaving her 26-hundredths of a second behind Figini, the pacesetter to that point. But Wolf found the tightest line through the remaining gates, bettering Figini's second intermediate clocking by six-tenths of a second and lengthening her margin to the finish.

She was so fast at the finish, in fact, that she nearly missed the final turn, swinging wide but making that gate.

The course was rock-hard and fast after several days without snow had left no powder atop the icy slopes. But the run featured only 39 gates and was much easier than the men's super-G course that had 50 gates Sunday and was tough enough to prevent several top skiers from reaching the finish line.

The women's course had few difficult turns, little technical challenge and at some stages resembled a downhill run. It was set by a Canadian official and perfectly suited Canadian downhill experts such as Percy and her teammate Laurie Graham, who finished 13th.

With three gold medals after six Alpine events, the Austrians continued to dominate the heavily favored Swiss, who came into the Games expecting as many as eight gold medals. So far, they have won one.

"High on top, I didn't give the optimal performance," Wolf said. "But lower down I was quite happy.



Michela Figini of Switzerland almost fell, but won the silver medal Monday in the women's super-giant slalom at the Winter Olympics.

Finn Hockey Team Gains as U.S. Falls, Soviets Rout Czechs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CALGARY, Alberta — Finland became the sixth and final team in the Olympic hockey tournament's medal round Monday with a 5-1 victory over a Polish team that had earlier fallen out of the medal chase because of a steroid scandal.

Finland used its superior team speed, especially that of former National Hockey League defenseman Reijo Ruotsalainen, who had two goals, to hold off Poland's emotion-packed charge.

The U.S. team, the renegade of the tournament because of its reliance on a frenzied offense and an inability to present much more than a frenetic defense, Sunday night lost its opportunity to advance to the medal round when it was defeated, 4-1, by West Germany.

Once the Soviet Union had beaten Czechoslovakia, the U.S. dependence on its firepower grew; it had to beat West Germany by at least two goals because the Czechs, West Germans and Americans would have been tied with six points each, a tie-breaking process based on goal differential would have applied.

But right from the start, the U.S. goalie, Mike Richter, had to contend with two West German goals, one in the first period and another in the second period, when the United States outshot the careful West Germans, 11-5, but couldn't manage a goal, much less the four it needed.

The Soviet Union's easy victory at the Saddledome was its fifth straight of the Games and its 13th consecutive in Olympic competition, dating to the upset loss to the United States in 1980.

The Soviets dominated the Czechs, putting 44 shots on goal to 21. It must have been a chilling thought to the other teams that had the Czech goalies not made several superb saves, the score would have been much worse. (N.Y. W.P., AP)

He stopped Roy Rödger's penalty shot at 11:35, but two other times the West Germans made the last move. Dieter Hegen made it 1-0 at 11:19 when he took Gerd Truntschka's pass and moved quickly from the left circle to the right, encountering no resistance as he made his way across the slot. Hegen then swept his shot behind Richter, who couldn't slide across the crease quickly enough to protect the right side.

Only 36 seconds later, the goalie got another scare when Rödger, one of five Canadian-born players on the West German team, skated in on a breakaway.

Sull upset by the first goal, Richter's ultimate reaction was an illegal one. He threw his stick at the puck, giving Rödger a penalty shot. This time Richter played Rödger with his body instead of his stick, and he swerved toward the left post to kick the backhand shot wide of the net.

But at 12:41 both teams received penalties, and nine seconds before the penalties expired, Ron Fischer, another of the Canadians who damaged the U.S. medal round bid, got into the slot and slammed Peter Draaisal's rebound past Richter.

The score remained unchanged in the second period, when the United States outshot the careful West Germans, 11-5, but couldn't manage a goal, much less the four it needed.

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Sweden's Gustafson Skates to World Mark

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CALGARY, Alberta — Tomas Gustafson of Sweden, who went into the 10,000-meter speed skating race seeking his second Olympic gold medal, got both it and a world record.

But Geir Karlstad of Norway, who began Sunday afternoon's race full of hope, left with nothing after his first fall in 13 years ended his chances seven laps from the finish line. And Eric Flaim of the United States, who just wanted a second medal, was happy with a third fourth-place finish.

Gustafson, who won the 5,000-meter gold Wednesday, cut almost a third of a second off Karlstad's world record, winning in 13 minutes, 48.20 seconds. That gave him a fourth Olympic medal, to go with the 5,000 gold and 10,000 silver from the 1984 Games at Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.

Flaim, 20, the silver medalist in Saturday's 1,500 meters, also finished fourth in the 1,000 and 5,000 here but said, "I'm happy with three fourths and a silver. It doesn't look like I have any weak distances. Fourth is tough, sure, but it gives me something to look to in the future."

Michael Hadschieff of Austria, skating four pairs before Gustafson in the 25-lap race, took the silver medal in 13:56.11. The bronze went to Leo Visser of the Netherlands in 14:00.55.

"This is what you train for," Gustafson said. "Not to win a medal but to break a world record is also a great feeling."

It was also a surprising feeling.

"With one lap to go I didn't think I could reach the world record," Gustafson said.

"With 12 laps to go I started to get a little bit tired, with 10 laps to go it was getting worse and with 6 laps to go I was extremely tired."

"And to be extremely tired but still be able to maintain the lap times is also a good feeling and that's what brought me home."

Gustafson said he "worked hard for a year and a half for this feeling. And sitting here you see a happy man."

Flaim tired in the final five laps and finished in 14:05.57 although he, too, broke the previous Olympic mark of 14:28.13 set by Eric Heiden of the United States.

"My legs were telling me, 'Stop! Stop!'" Flaim said. "But I still had six to go. I tried to keep pushing but it's real hard, the 10,000. I heard people cheering, but it didn't do too much for my legs. I did what I was capable of. I was happy. I skated a personal best."

Karlstad, 24, who set the world record of 13:48.51 on this Olympic oval last December, fought back tears after crashing to the ice and failing to finish.

"I feel empty," he mumbled, his eyes glistening and his voice breaking.

He said he last fell in a race when he was 11 years old, adding, "I've never fallen in a longer distance than 500 meters. That was also 13 years ago, so it wasn't on my mind."

Karlstad also failed to win a medal at 5,000 meters, where he still holds the world record. "All my chances are over. I'm empty," he said. "I was tired. The ice was perfect. It was me."

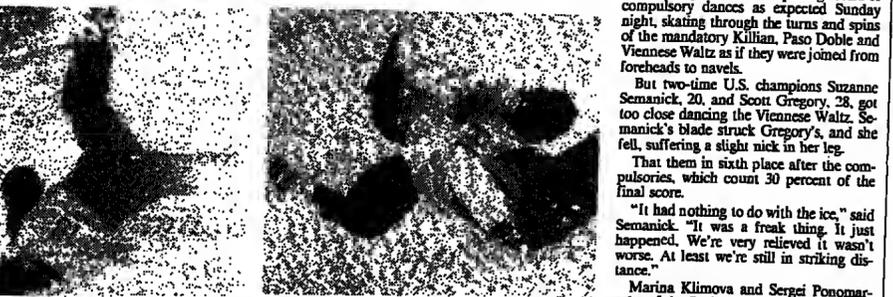
Three-time world ice-dance champions Natalia Bestemianova and Andrei Boukine of the Soviet Union, competing in their third Olympics, won the opening round of compulsory dances as expected Sunday night, skating through the turns and spins of the mandatory Killian, Paso Doble and Viennese Waltz as if they were joined from foreheads to navels.

But two-time U.S. champions Suzanne Semanick, 20, and Scott Gregory, 28, got too close dancing the Viennese Waltz. Semanick's blade struck Gregory's, and she fell, suffering a slight nick in her leg.

That them in sixth place after the compulsory, which count 30 percent of the final score.

"It had nothing to do with the ice," said Semanick. "It was a freak thing. It just happened. We're very relieved it wasn't worse. At least we're still in striking distance."

Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomarenko of the Soviet Union, the 1984 Olympic bronze medalists and the three-time world championship silver medalists, finished second, ahead of two-time world bronze medalists Tracy Wilson and Robert McCall of Canada. (AP, UPI)



Maria Quintana of Steamboat Springs, Colorado, leaped into a triple back somersault during the aerial freestyle skiing competition Sunday but landed on her head, then tumbled on down the slope. She was taken to a hospital with a slight concussion. Teammates blamed the wind, which later led to postponement of the men's part of the demonstration sport.

OLYMPIC NOTEBOOK

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

■ The Winter Games will end as scheduled Sunday even if bad weather prevents all the events from taking place, according to Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee.

Samaranch, in an interview published Monday in the Calgary Herald, said he hoped the weather that has disrupted the competition would improve so that all 123 events could be held. "I would like to see no winds, cold weather and some snow to turn the country white like when we arrived," he added.

But, he said, "When I close the Games, they are finished."

Only once have Olympic events been contested after the closing ceremonies: in 1932, at Lake Placid, New York, the four-man bobsled final took place a day later. (AP)

■ Polish sports officials insisted Monday that their top hockey player, Jaroslaw Marowicki, who was banned from the Games and international competition for 18 months after testing positive for steroids, had been an innocent victim of lax security and housekeeping, although, they said, they were not accusing anyone of sabotage and could offer no proof other than the player's statements and support from friends and teammates that he would never violate the rules.

The Polish Olympic Committee said it accepted that Marowicki's urine sample contained traces of testosterone, a banned strength builder, and only was questioning how it got there. Marowicki said he "never took any kind of drugs. I don't even know what they look like. I don't feel victimized, although I am a victim. I

didn't know something like this could happen."

The disqualification was distressing news in Warsaw, which had been buoyed by the team's unexpected successes. The newspaper Zycie Warszawy said that "all of a sudden, when some of us woke up family members to make sure they wouldn't sleep through another victory, we were struck as if by lightning by the news." (AP)

■ If or when the former senator from Colorado abandons his U.S. presidential aspirations, he apparently has his future lined up. A Petro-Canada gasoline station on the west side of Calgary carries a sign proclaiming that the proprietor is Gary Hart. (LAT)

■ To put it bluntly, John Lavender is big in garbage. He works for Waste Management Inc. of Oak Brook, Illinois, and he has supervised garbage collection at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, the Pan American Games and the Professional Golfers' Association championship.

He is here with 400 workers to clean up at the Olympics. They remove 200 tons of trash a day, and it is not easy. Normal plastic trash bags split in the winter cold, so Lavender had to find a company that could make enough acrylic bags.

His biggest problem came at ski jumping, where spectators placed newspapers on gravel terraces and used them as seats. When the spectators departed, they left the newspapers, which soon froze. "We have to scrape them off," Lavender said. "With all the wind, it took us five hours to clean up." (NYT)

■ Othmar Stein, the local organizing committee's manager of media services, has not managed well with one of the committee's volunteer workers.

According to organizing committee official

Bill Payne, the volunteer stopped Stein at the entrance gate to the media center because his parking pass was not properly displayed on his windshield and, "perhaps because of frustration and fatigue, he accelerated quickly and ran over her toes."

The volunteer, Ann Phillips of Calgary, said that she wasn't injured but was angered by the "shabby" treatment. (LAT)

■ Bradford MacDonald, 17, of Calgary remained in a coma Monday and was listed in critical condition at Foothills Hospital after fracturing his skull in a skiing accident.

MacDonald, who was working as a part-time photo runner for The Associated Press, was skiing down Mount Allen Saturday to deliver film to the darkroom when he crashed head-first into a tree.

"He was trying to pretend he was a racer, caught an edge, went into the trees and flipped and hit his head," said Alf Fischer, the organizing committee's Alpine chairman. (LAT)

■ Olympic pin trading fever reached new heights when a local reporter set out with a pocketful of the cherished souvenirs to see what he could obtain in exchange. He worked out bargains that included a broken skateboard, a tankful of unleaded gas, a shoe from one of the performers at the opening ceremonies, eight mugs of beers and a brassiere. (AP)

■ As a large crowd surrounded Swedish speed skater Tomas Gustafson after he won the gold medal in the 10,000-meter race, someone in the throng asked: "Who's that with Gustafson? Is that his wife?"

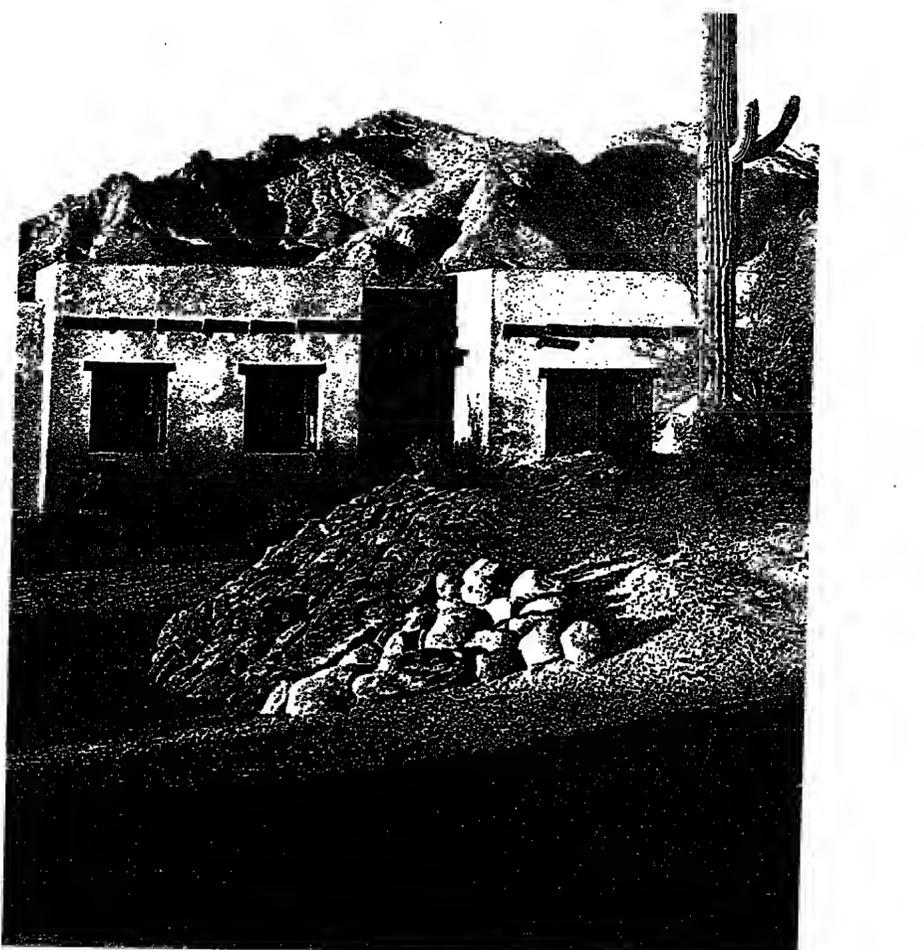
No, Gustafson is single. The woman asking was Queen Sylvia of Sweden. (LAT)

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SPORTS

College Basketball Has to Rein In Its Fans

Washington Post Service

WEST LAFAYETTE, Indiana — Once again, crowd behavior at college basketball games is becoming a problem around the country. In the last several weeks, incidents have highlighted the lack of crowd control in many arenas.

The Duke student who dresses as the Blue Devil appeared during Duke's game against Notre Dame with "Buckwheat" written across the top of his head. The reference was to the black character in "The Little Rascals" who has been lampooned in recent years by Eddie Murphy when he appeared on "Saturday Night Live."

The "Buckwheat" reference was seen as a racial slur directed at Notre Dame's David Rivers and has brought about an angry protest by the Association of Black Coaches. Duke has responded by suspending the student from his position as Blue Devil, but no school official took action during the game.

Students at Missouri who call themselves "the Antlers" shouted things at Iowa State's Jeff Gray, many of them profane references to members of his family, during pregame warm-ups, reducing Gray to tears.

Georgetown students chanted "Prop 48" at Syracuse's Earl Duncan while he shot free throws (Duncan sat out his freshman season because he failed to meet Proposition 48 academic requirements) and two nights later chanted, "Just Say No," in the direction of Villanova students, a reference to former player Gary McLain's confession last spring that he used cocaine throughout his Villanova career.

A plastic cup just missed the head of official Larry Gordon during Saturday's Georgia Tech-North Carolina State game. It was one of

VANTAGE POINT/ John Feinstein

several things thrown from the stands after NCS Coach Jim Valvano was given a first-half technical foul.

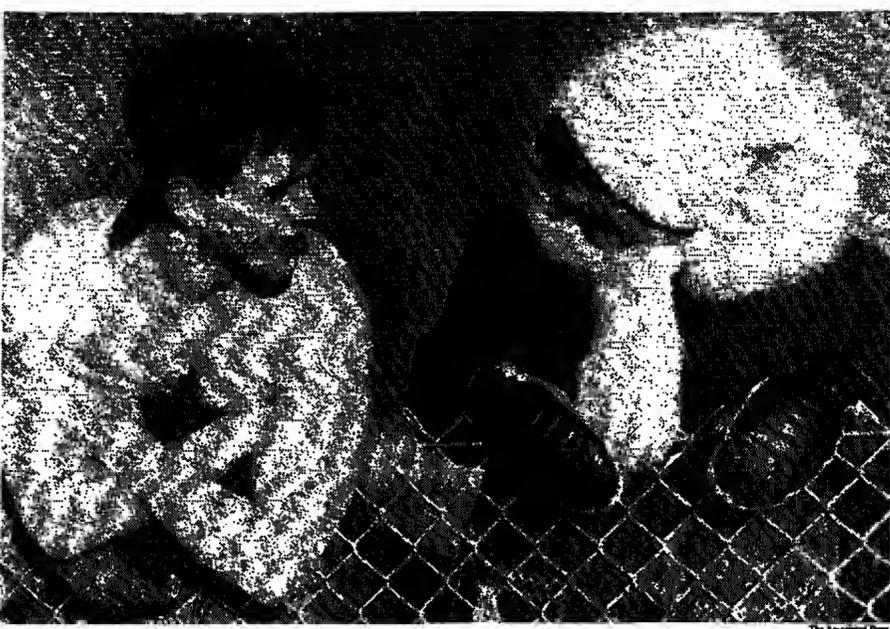
These are not isolated incidents. Profanity and debris-throwing have so increased that the NCAA has authorized officials to call a two-shot technical foul on the head coach for crowd misbehavior.

That won't stop the problem. The only person who can get crowds to respond, regardless of the crowd they will ask the officials to call a technical foul if spectators get

out of line in any way. Fan participation is an important part of college basketball, but not this way.

Meanwhile, in the past five weeks of Big East Conference play, the following has happened: a brawl between Georgetown and Pittsburgh, a brawl between Georgetown and Boston College, an angry exchange of on-court obscenities between Pitt Coach Paul Evans and Villanova Coach Rollie Massimino and, last Saturday, a rematch between Georgetown and Pitt.

The conference's executive committee, which could authorize suspensions, meets this week.



The unpredictable weather at the Games has made it tough for spectators — what to wear? what not to wear? — as well as competitors.

A Day at the Races: Patriotism, Fanfare

By Peter Alfano
New York Times Service

MOUNT ALLAN, Alberta — Olympic skiers clump through the machine-made snow, traversing past spectators who are trading pins, munching hot dogs and hamburgers or simply taking in the sights.

Olympic flags and those of the participating nations flutter in brisk winds at the base of Mount Allan, but appear tranquil considering the ice Station Zebra conditions that exist at the top.

A typical day at the Alpine events is a lot like a block party, the race itself the lure but certainly not the only attraction. The truth is that many of those who come to this resort named Nakiska see little of the competition.

Spectators who ride the chairlifts to viewing points along the various courses, stand unsteadily on the slick, hard-packed snow, behind the orange snow fences that keep them from wandering onto the course. The fir trees and spruces lining the courses offer some shelter from the wind, but not enough. The skiers are only a blur, swooping past at speeds sometimes reaching 80 mph (130 kph).

People cheer and shout encouragement as each racer passes, although the crowds here are considerably smaller than in Europe, where skiing is a major sport and the daredevils in the colorful, ski-tight aerodynamic suits, with space helmets and goggles, are idols. The unpredictable weather — and the postponements it has spawned — have also kept crowds down.

Many spectators prefer to watch the race from bleachers at the downhill and super-giant slalom finish lines, following the skiers on a screen next to the scoreboard, as if they were attending a drive-in movie. Bleachers are also situated near the slalom and combined finishes, which are near the mid-mountain lodge, requiring a ride on the chairlift.

Patriotism is everywhere, the Swiss being among the most vocal, waving red flags bearing white crosses. The Canadian flag is the most popular, and on occasion you can see the Stars and Stripes too

display. U.S. skiers, however, have been lucky simply to make it down the mountain on two feet.

At the photo and television corridors, several languages are spoken as the skiers enter for interviews after their races. A custom not practiced in the United States is carried on by European journalists, mostly men, who greet female skiers with kisses on the cheeks.

Music plays in the background over a loudspeaker, and there are also live musicians playing French horns, adding to the atmosphere.

Most of the snow that covers the Olympic landscape in the Calgary area is located here, about 65 miles from downtown, in the foothills of the Rockies. Mild temperatures and the chinook winds have made this appear like the first Spring Olympic Games — parking lots everywhere are ankle-deep in mud, and the mountains are mostly brown.

The Olympic organizers have been stockpiling snow at Mount Allan since early January, but any skier since that the artificial stuff is never as good as the real thing.

The mild weather, however, has made it ideal for spectators. They begin arriving three hours before the events, leaving their cars at the meadows just off the Trans Canada Highway, then riding school buses 15 miles up the mountain on Route 40 to Nakiska, which has been dressed in the colors of the rainbow for the Olympics.

There are several temporary, prefabricated buildings in place here, as well as a tent that creates something of the atmosphere of a state fair. Food and drink are under the big top, for Olympian prices. A cup of hot chocolate, for instance, costs \$2 in Canadian currency, about \$1.50 U.S. In addition to staples like hot dogs and hamburgers, there are pastries, sausage, cheese fondue, chicken, peanut brittle and liquor for sale.

The ski shop is the second most popular venue, offering Nakiska pins for \$3, Olympic sweatshirts for \$24, ski caps for \$16 and a variety of bumper stickers, decals and cloth patches.

The ski rental shack will loan skis, boots and poles to journalists who want to have more mobility from viewing places along the course. European reporters are more daring than their North American counterparts.

Although the medal ceremony is officially held in Calgary every evening, an informal celebration is conducted here following the races. The medalists climb a wooden victory stand where the Olympic flame burns, raise their arms in triumph and wave to the crowd.

The victory stand is also a popular place for photographs, as people pose — usually three at a time — for a picture that will earn prominent places in their scrapbooks.

Final-Hole Birdie Gives Pate 2d Victory of Year

The Associated Press

LA JOLLA, California — It was the same result for golfer Steve Pate, but the feeling was different: "This was better."

"It's a nice feeling to get to the 18th and need to make birdie to win and do it," Pate said Sunday after capturing his second victory of the young PGA tour season in the Andy Williams Open.

The first came last month at the Tournament of Champions, when Pate took the third-round lead and was declared the winner when a severe storm delayed and eventually wiped out the final round.

This time he came to the final hole tied with Jay Haas, who had already finished. Pate needed a birdie to win, and he got it by rapping a 6-foot (1.82-meter) put in the back of the cup while Haas practiced on the practice green for the playoff that never happened.

"He held together down the stretch, then made that birdie on the 18th," said Haas. "You don't feel like you lost it when someone does that."

Pate, 26, won this one with a final-round 68, 4-under-par on the South course at Torrey Pines. His 269 total was 19-under. The victory, the third of his five-season tour career, was worth \$117,000 and put his earnings for the year at \$229,888.

Haas, who won last month's Bob Hope Classic, played about a half hour in front of Pate and gained a share of the lead when he ran in an 18-foot eagle putt on the par-5 18th.

Joey Sindelar and Gil Morgan, making a comeback after three years of shoulder problems, tied for third at 271; each finished with a 68. Tom Kite (70), Mark Calcavecchia (68), third-round leader Brad Faxon (72), Willie Wood (70) and Roger Maltbie (69) were at 272.

Seve Ballesteros of Spain finished his first U.S. tournament of the year with a 68/276. Tom Watson putted poorly and drifted back in the pack, finishing with a 74 and eight strokes back at 277.

Five players led or shared the lead before Pate took command with a 3-iron second shot that stopped three feet from the cup on the par-5 sixth hole. He made the putt for an eagle and, despite chipping a dozen players, led or shared the lead the rest of the way.

Pate began riding to the right on the back nine — "I started coaching those canyons on the left" — and bogeyed the 14th to fall back into the tie with Haas.

He remained that way going to the 18th tee. He again drove into the right rough, played a wedge over trees and back to the fairway and then sent another wedge over the pond to within six feet of the flag. Pate then stroked the ball firmly into the back of the cup.

"Starting out this season, I set a goal for myself," said Pate. "I wanted to win more than once. Now, I just want to keep on winning — every time I tee it up. Realistically, you know you can't do that, but that's what you're trying to do."

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NEW YORK — For gym rats, extended periods of time away from basketball can be excruciating. John Hillin's a gym rat, and last year he was faced with 170 consecutive days away from the game. He refused to accept that.

While assigned to the Federal Lakes, a 675-foot (205.7-meter) ship carrying military equipment to northern Europe, Hillin, a senior guard on the basketball team at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, created a miniature gymnasium.

With scrap metal, wood and spare brackets from a generator, Hillin and his sea partner, Bill Paniszczyn, built a basket in the ship's indoor cargo area, where they took jump shots every day from January until June.

"It took us two weeks to figure out where to put the hoop, but only four hours to build it," said Hillin. "We had all the materials we needed. We bought a ball and a net on one of our stops in Bremerhaven, West Germany, and we were all set. The ship captain gave us the go-ahead, and every-one just loved it."

Of course, the floating court was not without its flaws. The floor was steel plate, with hooks welded on the deck for holding cargo. The hooks made dribbling the ball dicey.

"And the ball kept going in the bilges," Hillin recalled. "We'd constantly have to clean the bilge and oil off it. But we made the best of it. Hillin, who is averaging a career-high 10.5 points and 4.3 assists for Merchant Marine (8-16), used every break and recreation period at sea to hone his game. The court area was only large enough to accommodate two-on-two games, but it served its purpose."

Half-court basketball quickly became a crew's daily regimen.

"We had to work 8-to-5 seven days a week," Hillin said. "But we had two half-hour breaks when we played, and we played every night for two hours. Everyone got involved. It beat watching movies all the time."

Hillin acknowledged that his basketball experience aboard the Federal Lakes probably did little for his game at the collegiate level. But he takes special delight in the way he kept his game in his life under what seemed to be impossible circumstances.

"I'm a fanatic," he said. "And when I saw I'd be on the ship for six months without basketball, I knew I had to do something. I would've went crazy if I didn't."

Hockey

WALLES CONFERENCE
Pittsburgh 30-22-7 69 208 180
NY Islanders 29-22-8 44 228 200
Detroit 28-22-8 51 214 184
Pittsburgh 25-27-9 59 222 246
NY Rangers 24-28-8 59 233 224

AMERICAN CONFERENCE
Boston 32-20-6 82 275 191
Montreal 32-20-6 81 271 186
Buffalo 30-24-6 84 281 223
Toronto 28-24-6 81 271 215
Quebec 24-31-4 80 212 229

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE
NORTH DIVISION
W L T Pts GF GA
Detroit 31-21-8 78 244 200
Pittsburgh 28-27-7 63 237 207
Chicago 31-24-5 64 212 207
Toronto 18-34-6 44 222 260
Hartford 16-36-8 41 209 259

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Pittsburgh 3-1
Boston 3-2
Montreal 3-1
Buffalo 3-1
Detroit 3-1
Chicago 3-1
Toronto 3-1
Hartford 3-1
Quebec 3-1
New Jersey 3-1
New York 3-1
Philadelphia 3-1
Washington 3-1
Dallas 3-1
San Jose 3-1
Los Angeles 3-1
Vancouver 3-1
Edmonton 3-1
Calgary 3-1
Winnipeg 3-1
Regina 3-1
Saskatoon 3-1
Ottawa 3-1
Pittsburgh 3-1
Boston 3-1
Montreal 3-1
Buffalo 3-1
Detroit 3-1
Chicago 3-1
Toronto 3-1
Hartford 3-1
Quebec 3-1
New Jersey 3-1
New York 3-1
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Washington 3-1
Dallas 3-1
San Jose 3-1
Los Angeles 3-1
Vancouver 3-1
Edmonton 3-1
Calgary 3-1
Winnipeg 3-1
Regina 3-1
Saskatoon 3-1
Ottawa 3-1

NHL Standings

WALLES CONFERENCE
Pittsburgh 30-22-7 69 208 180
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Detroit 28-22-8 51 214 184
Pittsburgh 25-27-9 59 222 246
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San Jose 3-1
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Vancouver 3-1
Edmonton 3-1
Calgary 3-1
Winnipeg 3-1
Regina 3-1
Saskatoon 3-1
Ottawa 3-1

U.S. College Results

BASKETBALL
Penn St. 74, St. Joseph's 52
Clemson 65, Virginia 61
Temple 83, North Carolina 66

FOOTBALL
Illinois 85, Wisconsin 79
Missouri 92, Oklahoma 70
Nebraska 75, Colorado 67
Clemson 65, Virginia 61
Purdue 95, Indiana 85

BASEBALL
Oregon 37, Washington 34, 64
Stanford 71, California 61

College Top-20 Results

How AP's 200 ranked last week:
1. Tennessee (22) def. Penn State 59-49; def. No. 5 North Carolina 33-24.
2. Purdue (23) def. No. 17 Iowa 73-64; def. Indiana 95-86.
3. Arizona (25) def. Southern California 103-84; def. UCLA 78-76, OT.
4. Oklahoma (26) def. Oklahoma State 79-75; def. New Mexico 139-100.
5. North Carolina (28) def. Wake Forest 80-62; def. Maryland 74-73; lost to No. 1 Temple 10-14.
6. Duke (29) def. Virginia 75-64; def. Kansas 74-70, OT.
7. Brigham Young (21) def. San Diego State 88-72, OT.
8. Pittsburgh (19-3) def. Providence 87-65; def. No. 18 Georgetown 70-65.
9. Kentucky (18-5) lost to Tennessee 77-70; lost to Florida 83-74.
10. Michigan (21-4) def. Minnesota 82-78.
11. Nevada-Las Vegas (23-2) def. Utah State 88-71; def. San Jose State 85-68.
12. Syracuse (24-1) def. St. John's 82-67; def. Connecticut 73-71.
13. Iowa (18-7) lost to No. 2 Purdue 73-64; def. Iowa State 87-78.
14. North Carolina State (18-4) def. Maryland-Baltimore County 97-77; def. Clemson 83-63; lost to Georgia Tech 87-84.
15. Missouri (17-4) def. Iowa State 102-89; def. Oklahoma State 97-79.
16. Vanderbilt (17-4) lost to Alabama 88-77; def. Georgia 77-71.
17. Bradley (18-4) def. Drake 85-83; def. Creighton 82-67; def. Illinois State 78-71, OT.
18. Georgetown (17-7) def. Villanova 55-54; def. Wake Forest 74-73.
19. Wyoming (12) def. Air Force 77-63; def. Colorado State 57-60.
20. Loyola, Calif. (22-3) def. Pepperdine 107-95; def. Pepperdine 142-127.

Selected U.S. College Conference Standings

Atlantic Coast Conference
W L Pct. GF GA
North Carolina 9 2 218 20 3 873
Duke 8 2 200 20 3 870
Georgia Tech 4 4 400 19 4 862
S.C. State 4 4 400 19 4 793
Virginia 4 4 400 19 4 860
Maryland 4 4 400 19 4 845
Clemson 2 8 200 19 4 841
Wake Forest 4 4 400 19 4 837

Big East Conference
W L Pct. GF GA
Pittsburgh 9 4 692 20 6 769
Syracuse 9 4 692 20 6 769
Villanova 9 4 692 20 6 769
Georgetown 9 4 692 20 6 769
Cincinnati 9 4 692 20 6 769
Connecticut 9 4 692 20 6 769
Boston College 9 4 692 20 6 769
Providence 9 4 692 20 6 769

Big Ten Conference
W L Pct. GF GA
Iowa 11 9 917 22 5 977
Michigan 10 2 833 21 4 840
Iowa 8 4 467 20 7 528
Illinois 7 5 528 21 5 528
Ohio St. 7 5 528 21 5 528
Wisconsin 3 9 289 18 14 344
Minnesota 3 9 289 18 14 344
Northwestern 2 10 147 17 19 391

Mid-American Conference
W L Pct. GF GA
Delaware 23 17 440 40 24
Houston 20 19 412 39 24
UConn 28 20 459 40 24
San Antonio 19 20 396 33 24
New York 12 29 235 33 235

West Coast Conference
W L Pct. GF GA
Oregon 11 9 917 22 5 977
Michigan 10 2 833 21 4 840
Iowa 8 4 467 20 7 528
Illinois 7 5 528 21 5 528
Ohio St. 7 5 528 21 5 528
Wisconsin 3 9 289 18 14 344
Minnesota 3 9 289 18 14 344
Northwestern 2 10 147 17 19 391

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division
Boston 36 16 492 64
Philadelphia 22 30 440 53
Washington 19 33 396 50
New York 12 39 235 335

Central Division
Atlanta 22 19 435 40
Detroit 31 18 433 40
Chicago 30 22 377 37
Milwaukee 28 23 356 44
Cleveland 27 25 328 50

WESTERN CONFERENCE
Midwest Division
Dallas 33 17 440 40
Houston 20 19 412 39
UConn 28 20 459 40
San Antonio 19 20 396 33
New York 12 29 235 335

Pacific Division
L.A. Lakers 42 9 494 40
Portland 38 20 459 40
Seattle 26 26 396 40
Phoenix 16 34 209 50
Golden State 13 35 279 50
L.A. Clippers 11 39 235 335

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Chicago 97-90
Detroit 101-90
Houston 101-90
Dallas 101-90
Portland 101-90
Seattle 101-90
Phoenix 101-90
Golden State 101-90
L.A. Clippers 101-90

Olympics on TV

TUESDAY, FEB. 23
Austria—8:15-10:30; 10:30-12:22; 12:22-1:15 (FS 2).
Bulgaria—12:45-1:35 (BBC 1); 13:20-15:08, 17:20-19:00, 22:25-24:05 (BBC 2).
Denmark—14:15-17:00, 22:20-23:20 (Danmarks Radio).
France—20:20-21:00 (Antenne 2).
West Germany—20:00-21:00 (FS1).
Italy—18:55-21:00 (Ch. 1).
Japan—14:05-16:00, 19:20-20:45, 22:30-23:15 (Ch. 1); 12:25-1:00 (Ch. 12).
Mexico—20:20-21:00 (Canal 5).
Netherlands—07:00-08:30, 20:30-22:22, 23:05-01:15 (Nederland 2).
Sweden—13:20-14:00 (S4).
Switzerland—18:40-20:20 (Korona-1); 20:20-21:00 (TV 2).
Soviet Union—04:45-05:15, 22:30-01:00 (DRS); 10:10-14:00, 22:10-01:00 (TVR).
West Germany—04:00-09:00, 12:15-12:45 (ZDF 1); 18:45-24:00, 01:30-04:30 (ARD).
France—19:15-20:00 (France 2).
Italy—18:55-21:00 (Ch. 1).
Japan—14:05-16:00, 19:20-20:45, 22:30-23:15 (Ch. 1); 12:25-1:00 (Ch. 12).
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Italy—18:55-21:00 (Ch. 1).
Japan—14:05-16:00, 19:20-20:45

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Paris Bourse Galvanized By Reports of Takeovers

By JACQUES NEHER

PARIS—Takeover fever has lit a fire under the Paris stock market. The bourse, which had suffered a deep case of morose since last October's plunge, has made a sharp turnaround this month thanks to an unprecedented surge of real and rumored takeover plays.

Brokers say speculative action has rekindled the interest of individual investors and French fund managers in the market. In turn, they say, foreign institutions that had pulled out of the market after the crash have begun to trickle back.

However, some analysts predict that the market may soon run out of steam if, as seems likely in most cases, the takeovers in prospect fail to materialize. In the settlement month—the period on which stocks ordered on credit must be paid for—ending last Friday, the Bourse CAC (Compagnie des Agents de Change, the stockbrokers' professional association) general index gained 18 percent, its biggest one-month increase since November 1985. The CAC index was back up to 297.5, after hitting 251.3 on Jan. 29, its lowest level in years.

A turnaround that also boosted the stock of the 12 government-owned companies being privatized by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac would likely help his presidential campaign this spring. Conversely, analysts have said that many of the 4 million investors who were enticed into the stock market over the past year through Mr. Chirac's privatization program would likely have negative feelings toward him if, on election day, their holdings were worth less than what they paid for them, as are six of those 12 stocks at the moment.

On Monday, the market continued its climb, with the CAC rising 3 percent to 306.4. The increase was again led by takeover speculation stocks.

During the settlement month, four stocks rose by more than 70 percent, while 50 gained more than 30 percent, said Ian Furnivall, an analyst of French equities with Phillips & Drew in London. Despite these gains, the Bourse still is far from its peak of last March, when the CAC—an index calibrated at 100 at the end of 1981—hit 460.3.

While analysts say lower U.S. trade deficit figures, a more stable dollar and a cut in interest rates can partially explain the Bourse's rebound, brokers credit what they have dubbed the *opéables*—stocks they believe vulnerable to OPA, or *offre publique d'achat* (public offer to buy), the French term for a takeover bid.

"The speculators are smelling green blood—that's money—and they've come in for a fight," said William Timmerman, an equities dealer with the Paris brokerage Puget & Compagnie.

FOLLOWING the October crash, brokers started circulating lists of *opéables* stocks. These lists contained the names of about 30 stocks considered vulnerable to takeovers because their share values had fallen to bargain prices and a majority of their capital was in play on the market, rather than being held by founding families.

The lists were a source of idle amusement, brokers say, until a bitter battle erupted in mid-December for control of Martell & Compagnie, which makes cognac. That fight pitted Seagram Co. of Canada against Grand Metropolitan PLC of Britain. When the bidding war ended Feb. 1, Seagram walked away a somewhat bruised winner, having had to pay more than 1,000 francs (\$176 at that time) per share more than it had originally offered.

Since then, takeover actions have spread, giving the market and the French financial press reason to believe that, as one magazine, *Investir*, put it, "1988 will be the year of the takeover."

To recap a few OPAs currently in play: • Rémy Martin, another cognac maker, has bid 6,200 francs

See BOURSE, Page 11

Drexel Targeted By SEC

Grand Jury Also Investigating

The Associated Press

NEW YORK—Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. has publicly acknowledged for the first time that it and some of its employees have been targeted for civil charges by the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission, according to a prospectus.

In addition, Drexel disclosed in a prospectus that it has been under investigation by a federal grand jury.

The information is contained in a preliminary prospectus for a new high-yield, high-risk bond fund being underwritten by the firm.

The Feb. 16 document describing New America High Income Fund Inc. was mailed to investors last week. But the information apparently did not deter sales.

The fund, which began trading on Friday, closed unchanged that day at \$10 a share.

It has been reported that Drexel and several ranking employees, including the head of its junk-bond department, Michael R. Milkin, had been informed in January that the SEC staff had decided to recommend charges of violations of securities laws.

The prospectus said that Drexel had informed New America that the SEC's five commissioners have made no decision on whether to pursue the staff recommendation of civil charges.

Drexel has maintained that no wrongdoing took place.

The prospectus says that Drexel has furnished documents to a federal grand jury in New York, and that some employees have appeared before the panel.

The firm has been subject to close SEC and federal grand jury scrutiny ever since the breaking of the scandal surrounding the former arbitrator, Ivan F. Bosky.

The SEC declined to comment on Drexel's disclosures.

Drexel gave no prediction of the outcome or effect of the government actions, and it said it could give no assurance that results of the grand jury investigation or the possible SEC action would not have a negative effect on the company or the junk-bond market in which Drexel participates.



A supervisor at a Firestone plant, now closed, in California, watching production of the final tires.

Bridgestone's Lesson in Tennessee

Japanese Tire-Maker Turned Firestone Plant Around

By Jonathan P. Hicks

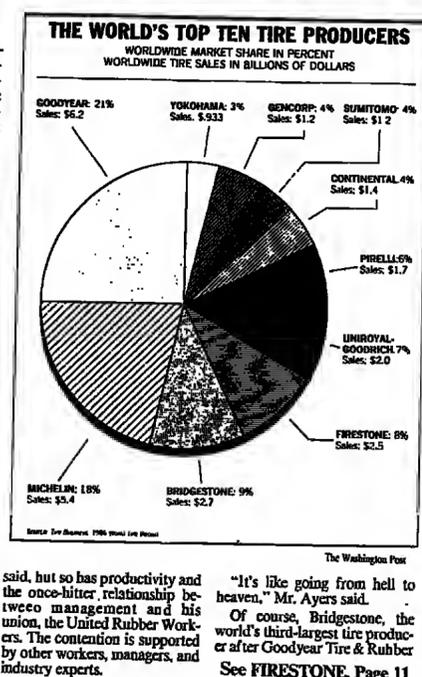
New York Times Service

LA VERGNE, Tennessee—If Bridgestone Corp. can perform the kind of magic Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.'s tire plants that the Japanese company has performed at its plant here, one thing appears certain: The hotly competitive American tire business is going to become even more competitive.

Firestone, the third-largest U.S. tire maker, announced last Tuesday that it had reached a preliminary agreement to sell a 75 percent interest in its tire-making operations to Bridgestone for \$1.25 billion. The agreement, which involves four factories in the United States and 11 in other countries, would be the biggest investment in an American manufacturing concern by a Japanese company.

The accord would also be the biggest yet of whether Japanese management techniques are transferable to the United States. Judging from the turnaround of the La Vergne factory, Japanese money and management skills can make a big difference.

Just ask Mark Ayers, a safety engineer at the plant for 12 years. He contends that every facet of life at this factory, which is 15 miles (24 kilometers) south of Nashville, has changed for the better since Bridgestone bought it from Firestone in 1983. Not only has the quality of the radial truck tires it makes improved, he



Source: Dunlop, 1986 World Tire News

The Washington Post

See FIRESTONE, Page 11

France Blocks Sale to Pearson Of Les Echos

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS—The French government said Monday that it was blocking for the time being a takeover of Les Echos SA, a French newspaper publisher, by Pearson PLC of Britain. It said that a non-European, the press magnate Rupert Murdoch, owns too big a stake in the would-be buyer.

The government move caused dismay at the 80-year-old financial daily Les Echos, where employees looked to Pearson, which owns the Financial Times, to save their paper.

The Finance Ministry, in a statement that did not name Mr. Murdoch, said that French law gave it the right to block bids by foreign companies if it was not satisfied that they were European Community enterprises.

It said this was the case with the planned purchase of Pearson. Australian-born Mr. Murdoch, now a naturalized American, holds 20.5 percent of the British conglomerate.

Mr. Murdoch raised his stake last month after Pearson, in what would be the first full takeover of a French newspaper by a foreigner, agreed to buy Les Echos for \$88 million (\$154 million) in Pearson shares and cash.

But under French regulations, takeovers involving French companies and other European entities must be submitted for approval by the French Treasury. If no objection is raised after a two-month period, the transaction goes ahead automatically.

The ministry had until March 20 to review the bid. But the ministry said the bid could be held up indefinitely.

"It is an open secret that Pearson is the target of a takeover bid, and as long as that is the case, the French government will not give a ruling," a spokeswoman for the ministry said.

"At the moment we don't believe its capital is stable," she said. "Since the government does not regard Pearson as an EC group, there is no time limit for making such a ruling."

A two-year-old French law designed to protect the media from foreign takeovers prohibits organizations from outside the EC from taking a stake of more than 20 percent in a French press or publishing group.

"The community character of the Pearson group has not been



Rupert Murdoch

lastingly established today," the ministry statement said.

Mr. Murdoch was quoted by the Financial Times in mid-January as saying that he had no intention or means of making a takeover offer for Pearson.

Pearson is considered by company analysts to be vulnerable to takeover.

The owner-publisher of Les Echos, Jacqueline Beytout, said she had been forced to sell out to ensure the newspaper's survival and her heirs had paid death duties.

Analysts said the French decision to put the Pearson bid on hold could buy time for a French partner to be found for Les Echos.

On Monday evening, Les Echos management announced a one-day closure of the paper on Tuesday in protest against the government's decision and Ms. Beytout as being politically motivated.

She said the ministry's statement confirms that the finance minister, Edouard Balladur, "intends to oppose the sale of Les Echos to the Pearson group, by all means and in disdain of the law, but that he refuses to officially announce this decision before the presidential election" in April.

Ms. Beytout was scheduled to hold talks with Pearson in London on Tuesday.

The government did not seek to block Dow Jones Co.'s recent purchase of a 14.5 percent stake in the Expansion publishing group, mainly because a majority stake is still held by the Servan-Schreiber founding family. (Reuters, AP)

Currency Rates

Table with columns for City, Currency, and Rate. Includes entries for Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Tokyo, Zurich, and various ECUs.

Closures in London, Tokyo and Zurich, listings in other centers. New York closing rates: Commercial franc; * To buy one franc; ** To buy one dollar; *** Units of 100; N.A.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Table titled 'Other Dollar Values' with columns for Currency, Par \$, and Rate. Includes entries for Australian, Swiss, Hong Kong, Indian, Japanese, Canadian, Danish, and Soviet rubles.

Table titled 'Forward Rates' with columns for Currency, 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, and 360-day rates. Includes entries for Pound sterling, Deutsche mark, and Swiss franc.

Source: Reuters, Bank of America, Citicorp, Deutsche Bank, etc.

Interest Rates

Table titled 'Eurocurrency Deposits' with columns for Term, Rate, and Currency. Includes entries for 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, and 1-year deposits in various currencies.

Source: Reuters, Bank of America, Citicorp, Deutsche Bank, etc.

Table titled 'Key Money Rates' with columns for Instrument, Rate, and Maturity. Includes entries for Discount rate, Call money, 3-month interbank, and 6-month Treasury bill.

Source: Reuters, Bank of America, Citicorp, Deutsche Bank, etc.

Table titled 'Asian Dollar Deposits' with columns for Term, Rate, and Currency. Includes entries for 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, and 1-year deposits in various Asian currencies.

Source: Reuters, Bank of America, Citicorp, Deutsche Bank, etc.

Table titled 'U.S. Money Market Funds' with columns for Fund Name, 30-day average yield, and Telerate interest rate index.

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Table with columns for Location, Price, and Change. Includes entries for Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Zurich, London, and New York.

Source: Reuters, Bank of America, Citicorp, Deutsche Bank, etc.

A New Plan to Spur European Growth: Greater Economic Cooperation

By Steven Greenhouse

New York Times Service

PARIS—With America's appetite for imports slowing, many European officials and economists are trumpeting a new theme to break the continent's long cycle of torpid growth: greater economic cooperation within Europe.

The problem is that West Germany, Western Europe's dominant economy, is likely to resist a joint plan that would stimulate domestic growth.

Just last week, such cooperation was urged by leaders of the European Community, by the secretary-general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and by the Center for European Policy Studies, a Brussels-based research organization.

"Europe cannot rely on others to pull it along," said Charles Wyplosz, a professor of economics at the European Institute of Business Administration in France and co-author of a report calling for cooperation. The main idea is that if West Germany, Britain and France increased government spending to stimulate their economies, their actions would spur growth and help

to reduce the continent's double-digit jobless rate.

On Thursday, the European Community's policy-making commission urged its 12 members to work together to stimulate growth.

And in a news briefing the same day, Jean-Claude Paye, the OECD's secretary-general, said, "Whatever the type of stimulus, the results will be better if everyone works together."

The hitch is that nations like France and Britain are afraid to stimulate their economies if Germany does not act similarly.

They fear that unilateral stimulation would result in their economies drawing in more imports. That would aggravate their trade deficits, especially with Germany.

The Germans have been reluctant to go along with growth-minded policies, fearing swollen budget deficits and higher inflation. But many countries are now turning up the heat on the Germans.

Many economists say the likely result of Germany's refusal to embrace further stimulus will be heightened, and perhaps irresistible, pressure for a realignment of the European Monetary System, in which the French franc, Italian lira and several other

currencies would be devalued against the Deutsche mark.

In the EMS, major European currencies are allowed to float against each other but within specified ranges.

A devaluation, which the Germans oppose, would do two important things for France and Italy.

It would increase their industrial competitiveness vis-à-vis West Germany, helping to pare their trade deficits. It would also give them some breathing room to stimulate their economies and grow faster while allowing them to worry a little less about trade imbalances.

"We are predicting that after the French elections this spring, there will be a realignment in which the German mark rises by 5 percent against the franc and lira," said Jean Chevalier, chief economist for Banque Indosuez in Paris, referring to the presidential elections.

West Germany's overall trade surplus last year was about \$70 billion. German officials seem even more alarmed about a realignment of the monetary system than a further decline of the dollar. The reason is that more than half of

West Germany's trade is with European nations.

Some European officials hope the threat of a realignment might persuade West Germany to stimulate its economy, either by raising its budget deficit or by lowering its interest rates.

But German officials say such actions would be unwise, arguing that their deficit already represents too high a percentage of their gross national product, or total output of goods and services, and that their interest rates have sunk to record lows.

The Bundesbank lowered its key discount rate, the fee charged on banks' borrowings from the central bank, to 2.5 percent in December, in coordinated action by West European nations.

If West Germany lowered its interest rates further, France and Italy could do likewise, stimulating their economies. France and Italy cannot unilaterally lower their rates because that could weaken their currencies and cause them to fall below the EMS floor.

"If Germany's economic growth does better than expected this quarter, that could take some of the pressure off of them

Texaco Said to Be Near Sale of Stake to Saudis

United Press International

MANAMA, Bahrain—Negotiations between Saudi authorities and Texaco Inc. on a reported plan to sell a 50 percent stake in the oil giant's refining and marketing network for \$1.5 billion are far advanced, "if not virtually complete," the Middle East Economic Survey said Monday.

The authoritative oil publication said Saudi Arabia would probably pay for the acquisition with crude oil rather than in cash.

There was no immediate confirmation from Saudi officials. Texaco acknowledged last week that it is in negotiations with possible joint venture partners for its refining and marketing operations but refused to identify the potential partners.

The Middle East Economic Survey, which is based in Nicosia, said: "There is solid substance in the reports that Saudi Arabia is planning to acquire a 50 percent stake in a large part of Texaco's downstream holdings in the United States."

Industry sources said Saudi Arabia wants to purchase an overseas oil-refining and distribution network to protect its oil sales during a time of glutted markets.

For Texaco, an accord with Saudi Arabia would help it raise cash to meet the \$3 billion it has agreed to pay Pennzoil Co. to settle a legal dispute.

That payment is part of a proposed \$5.6 billion reorganization under bankruptcy procedures.

said to be in the region of \$1.5 billion," it said.

But given Riyadh's current budgetary constraints caused by falls in the price of crude and reduced production, "the deal could give rise to some headaches for the Ministry of Finance."

MEES said that if a final agreement is reached, "it is considered likely that Saudi Arabia may move on to further downstream deals with some of the other Aramco participants, particularly Exxon and Mobil."

Aramco is Arabian American Oil Co., in which Texaco, Exxon Corp., Mobil Corp. and Chevron Corp. are involved. Originally a consortium of the four companies, it is now owned by the Saudi government.

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Advertisement for AP Audemars Pignet watches. Features a large image of a watch and the text: 'THE ROYAL OAK. TODAY, ONE WATCH REIGNS SUPREME. AP Audemars Pignet. La plus prestigieuse des signatures.'

NYSE Most Actives table with columns for stock symbols, volume, high, low, and change.

Market Sales table showing volume and change for NYSE, AMEX, and OTC.

NYSE Index table showing high, low, close, and change for various indices.

Monday's NYSE Closing logo with 'Via The Associated Press' text.

AMEX Diary table listing advanced, declined, and unchanged stocks.

NASDAQ Index table showing composite, financial, and utility indices.

AMEX Most Actives table listing top trading volume stocks.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table showing closing prices for various bond categories.

NYSE Diary table showing advanced, declined, and unchanged stocks.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table showing buy and sell orders.

Dow Jones Averages table showing open, high, low, close, and change.

Standard & Poor's Index table showing high, low, close, and change.

NASDAQ Diary table listing advanced, declined, and unchanged stocks.

AMEX Stock Index table showing high, low, close, and change.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closes on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

New York Stocks Rise Sharply

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed sharply higher Monday in moderately active trading, extending the market's February rally. The Dow Jones industrial average, which gained 31.33 last week, rose 25.70 points to close at 2,040.29.

that," said Ralph Acampora, director of technical research at Kidder, Peabody & Co. "The market should meander for a while and possibly trade off a little bit," Mr. Acampora said. However, "the market is looking to pierce the Jan. 7 close of 2,051.89. If we take out that number, we could bring in all the nervous money on the sidelines. Until then, it should trade in a narrow range with an upward bias."

Advances trounced declines nearly 3-1 among the NYSE issues traded. Volume totaled 178.1 million shares, down from 180.3 million on Friday. "A lot of people came in today expecting some profit taking" after the late rally Friday, said Sid Dor, vice president at Robinson-Humphrey Co. in Atlanta. "But the market weathered any kind of selling pressure."

Mr. Barbel cautioned that a high level of risk remains in the market because of "a strong element of disbelief in the current rally," which has seen the Dow advance more than 125 points since Feb. 9. Sonat was the most active issue, up 1/4 to 30 1/4. Dominion Resources followed, unchanged at 44 1/4.

Table A: NYSE Most Actives (continued) listing top trading volume stocks.

Table B: NYSE Most Actives (continued) listing top trading volume stocks.

Table C: NYSE Most Actives (continued) listing top trading volume stocks.

Table D: NYSE Most Actives (continued) listing top trading volume stocks.

Table E: NYSE Most Actives (continued) listing top trading volume stocks.

Table F: NYSE Most Actives (continued) listing top trading volume stocks.

Table G: NYSE Most Actives (continued) listing top trading volume stocks.

Table H: NYSE Most Actives (continued) listing top trading volume stocks.

Table I: NYSE Most Actives (continued) listing top trading volume stocks.

Table J: NYSE Most Actives (continued) listing top trading volume stocks.

Table K: NYSE Most Actives (continued) listing top trading volume stocks.

Table L: NYSE Most Actives (continued) listing top trading volume stocks.

Table M: NYSE Most Actives (continued) listing top trading volume stocks.

Vertical sidebar containing various advertisements including 'Area', 'Bourse', 'Freston', 'Real Estate', and 'Ambiance'.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Slips in Lackluster Trading

NEW YORK — The dollar closed lower against major currencies on Monday in quiet, lackluster trading. Only a surprise in this week's congressional testimony by the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Alan Greenspan, would halt the downward drift, dealers said.

Table with 3 columns: Country, Rate, and Change. Includes entries for Deutsche mark, Swiss franc, French franc, and British pound.

1,3910 Swiss francs from 1,3995 and to 5,7345 French francs from 5,7705.

The pound jumped to \$1.7635 from \$1.7505.

Dealers in Europe said market operators had succeeded in their attempts to push the dollar down through recent support points at 1.70 DM and 129.50 yen.

"It took a while to get there, but once they'd got through there were plenty of technical sellers," said one U.S. bank dealer. "They'll probably continue to test the downside unless Greenspan comes up with any surprises."

Dealers attributed sterling's strength mostly to a report on Monday from the Confederation of British Industry that showed continued buoyancy in employers' order books.

On its trade-weighted index against a basket of currencies, sterling was slightly higher at 74.3 percent of its 1975 value, from 74.4 percent on Friday.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed lower at 1.7028 DM in Frankfurt, from 1.7079 on Friday, and in Paris at 5.7370 French francs from 5.7375. It fell in Zurich to close at 1.3905 Swiss francs from 1.3985.

Capital Inflows Shrinking in West Germany

Agent France-Press

BONN — The halving of foreign capital inflows to West Germany to 37 billion Deutsche marks (\$21.66 billion) last year from 1986 is raising concern about the long-term prospects for economic growth, economists and industrialists say.

The decline pushed the country into a 24.7 billion DM deficit on its long-term capital balance from the record surplus of \$5.7 billion in 1986, official figures show.

Relatively high wages and taxes have become the main targets of criticism.

Foreign interest in making long-term investments in West Germany has notably declined from mid-1987, the Bundesbank said in its latest monthly report.

"The Japanese now invest a lot more in Britain or the Netherlands than in West Germany," said Hans-Olaf Henkel, chairman of the German subsidiary of International Business Machines Corp., citing high German tax rates.

INVEST: As Foreigners Buy U.S. Assets, Americans Count the Costs

(Continued from Page 1)

knock it down, leading the character to stage a sit-in.

Through its history, the United States has generally allowed capital to flow freely across borders. European money played a major role in building railroads, mines, canals and factories in the 19th century. Since World War II, as the world economy has moved toward greater integration, foreign companies have been opening U.S. production plants to be close to customers.

The flow of foreign investment has accelerated dramatically in the 1980s. The reasons are many: The United States has lost ground competitively in industry after industry and foreign companies are coming in to replace them. Persistent trade deficits have put billions of dollars into foreign hands.

And since 1985, the dollar has eased, making the country seem like a giant bargain basement to people holding currencies such as the Japanese yen and Deutsche mark. To them, buying American now costs half of what it did in 1985.

Despite its economic problems, the United States still seems a good bet to rest of the world. Foreigners, says Herman A. Vothof, president of Dutch Institutional Holding Co., the U.S. arm of a Dutch pension plan that has \$1.3 billion invested in U.S. real estate, are "very optimistic, very positive about the United States and would like to be part of it."

If the dollar continues to decline, some economists have warned that foreigners might pull back, worried that assets they buy now will be worth less in their own currencies when they sell and convert out of dollars. So far, however, that fear seems unfounded.

No one knows precisely how much money has come in. But at the end of 1982, Commerce Department statistics show, foreigners held assets of \$688 billion in the United States, including stocks and bonds, wholly owned companies, real estate, bank deposits and others.

As of the end of September, that figure had more than doubled, to about \$1.48 trillion. U.S. assets abroad declined in the same period, rendering the country a net debtor.

About 80 percent of foreign investment is in government and private securities, so-called portfolio investments, with foreigners holding more than \$200 billion to \$300

billion of the \$2 trillion national debt.

They also own close to \$445 billion in U.S. bank assets, more than \$300 billion in diversified stocks and bonds, more than \$100 billion in real estate and \$200 billion to \$300 billion of direct investments in factories, warehouses and assembly plants.

The growth is fast, but in absolute terms, foreign ownership in this country is still small, about 5 percent to 6 percent of total U.S. assets, federal officials estimate.

The Japanese buying spree has attracted by far the most attention.

Foreigners may find that federal regulators say no when they want to buy into broadcasting companies and military contractors. But otherwise, they are welcomed: U.S. law and government policy make no distinction between foreigners and Americans.

The Reagan administration, and probably the majority of U.S. economists today, argue that this is just how things ought to be. "This is in everybody's interests, just as trade is in everybody's interests," said Robert Ormer, undersecretary for economic affairs at the Commerce Department.

Semiconductor Corp., a major U.S. producer of computer chips. But at the last minute, the Pentagon objected to foreign control of a company that has major military work. The agreement was scuttled, but many people wondered if the real issue was national security or Fairchild was already owned by French interests.

Congress has yet to act, but it may. Last year, Representative John W. Bryant, a Democrat of Texas, introduced a measure to require disclosure of foreign holdings in this country in greater detail than is now the case. It was included in a House version of a general trade bill, but the Senate, facing heavy lobbying from the administration and from foreign investors, did not include it in its version. The matter is to be settled in a conference of the two houses.

Critics say foreign investment does not create many new jobs. Most goes to take over existing jobs at U.S. companies or banks, to increase foreigners' bank accounts or to finance the federal debt.

Freedom of investment promotes efficiency in allocation of capital among the industrial nations, economists say, citing that the United States had about \$1.04 trillion in assets abroad as of the end of September.

In one sense, the proponents say, foreign investment is a natural and unavoidable byproduct of a trade deficit. Trading partners are piling up dollars and have to do something with them.

There are practical considerations, too. "We get the production, we get the jobs," Mr. Ormer said. "And for that matter, we are beginning to get the exports resulting from that production. Who would have thought we'd be exporting cars to Japan?" he asked, referring to announcements from Japanese companies that they will export some of their U.S.-made cars back home.

Proponents contend that foreign companies bring new processes, technology and management techniques that, in the long run, will be learned by American employees and help revitalize economic sectors that have fallen into disrepair.

General Motors Corp., for instance, entered a joint production venture with Toyota Motor Corp. in part to learn how the Japanese make cars so well.

Still, ripples of opposition are starting to be felt. Last year, the Japanese computer giant Fujitsu Ltd. was about to acquire Fairchild

neither case nor tighten monetary policy and will aim to present as neutral a report as possible.

On Sunday, the former Fed chairman, Paul A. Volcker, warned that the United States cannot continue to depend on inflows of foreign capital to finance its large federal budget deficit without risking a falling dollar and rising interest rates.

"Greenspan's testimony will be very important," a New York dealer said. "If he continues to speak in the same vein as Volcker, the dollar could fall further."

In London, the dollar also closed lower after mostly technical trading. Some dealers said they expected the bearish tone to continue in the short term because of the persistent, although improving, U.S. trade deficit.

In London, the dollar slipped to 1.6960 DM, from 1.7045 on Friday, to 129.35 yen, after 129.90; to

Mr. Greenspan will be making his semi-annual report outlining the Federal Reserve's money-policy targets for the year and its forecasts for economic growth and inflation.

Economists expect him to map out a steady Fed policy, especially after he said last week that U.S. financial variables were in equilibrium. Thus, analysts predict, he will

He added: "We will see many more such gold loans because the stock market crash of last October 19 has made it difficult and far more costly for mining companies to raise cash than issuing shares, which in the best of times tends to dilute a company's equity."

Newmont Mining Corp. took the global bullion market by surprise last month when it borrowed \$1 million ounces of gold, then valued at \$448 million, from a consortium of banks led by the Bank of Nova Scotia, Newmont reportedly said the gold for cash. However, the physical delivery of the metal may have been staggered over months.

"The potential savings through the gold loan represent the difference between current bank loan interest rate of 8 percent and an initial interest rate of 2.5 percent on the gold loan," Newmont said.

Newmont said it would repay the loan in quarterly installments from its own output or by purchases on the open market.

But Newmont would not comment on reports that it would use the proceeds to reduce its \$1.6 billion debt stemming from its battle

last year to fend off a takeover attempt by T. Boone Pickens, the head of Mesa Limited Partnership. For its part, the Bank of Nova Scotia group reportedly borrowed most of the gold it lent Newmont from Canada's central bank, which received a modest fee for its "sterile" bullion holdings.

One of the major questions raised by the Newmont gold loan was whether it pushed down bullion prices in recent weeks. William B. O'Neill, research director at Elders Futures Inc., the brokerage arm of the giant Australian holding company Elders DLI Ltd., does not think so.

"It was easy to blame the leaked Newmont deal for the recent weakness in gold, but the fact is that it did not change the market's fundamentals of supply and demand," Mr. O'Neill said.

Jeffrey A. Nichols, president of American Precious Metals Advisors, said that the four leading negative factors that have recently depressed gold prices are the relatively low rate of inflation, the firm dollar, the strong bond market and the gradual improvement in stock prices.

For Banks, Newest Gold Rush Is in Loans to Mining Firms

By H.J. Maidenberg

NEW YORK — One of the oldest arguments against gold as an investment, that the metal yields no interest or dividends, has recently become weakened by a hardy band of gold bugs who fear an economic apocalypse.

In 1987, for example, the price of gold moved from \$402 an ounce at the start of the year to \$486 on Dec. 31. The price rise roughly equaled the drop in the dollar's value against the Japanese yen, Deutsche mark and Swiss franc.

Last month, gold's value was further enhanced when many large banks began to compete furiously to lend bullion, much of it borrowed from central banks, to gold mining companies at interest rates as low as 2 percent a year. Never mind that the cash price of gold has slipped to \$445 as of Friday's close in New York.

While such gold loans were not uncommon in the past, it was the Newmont deal that highlighted the foreign competition that has developed among foreign banks to participate in this form of financing, said Richard L. Hirsch, vice president of Gerald Commodities Inc.

He added: "We will see many more such gold loans because the stock market crash of last October 19 has made it difficult and far more costly for mining companies to raise cash than issuing shares, which in the best of times tends to dilute a company's equity."

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Monday's OTC Prices. Table listing various OTC stocks with columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table with 12 columns: Stock Name, High, Low, P.A.M., and Change. Lists various OTC stocks.

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